INSURANCE
The reason Being that their people are solidly supporting them.
I Z

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR CHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065

INSURANCE
Non-Indian Companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.
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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. VIII NO. 157- BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

LABOUR GOVT. YIELDS TO TORY THREATS.

All Party Representation At London Conference.

LEFTISTS ALONE STAND BY INDIA.

Plead For Self-Determination And Amnesty For All Politicals.

LONDON, July 16.

The "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondent says that it may be taken for granted that British representation at the Round Table Conference will be Parliamentary representation in proportion to the strength of the Parties.—Reuter.

EARLIER MESSAGES.

Negotiations between the three parties on the question whether Government should allow Opposition to be represented at the Round Table Conference have reached a very delicate stage, and Government's position is presenting difficult problems.

Conservative insistence on representation is hardening. The Conservative Committee on Indian Affairs pointed out to-day that their resolution yesterday laid down that the Simon Commission's Report should be the basis of discussion at the Round Table Conference.

If Government decide against Opposition representation, there is a danger of a Conservative-Liberal vote of censure.

LIBERALS ATTITUDE.

Many Liberals express the opinion that Lord Irwin's speech has invited the Round Table Conference to shelve the Report. It is understood that the Liberal Party meeting last evening reaffirmed the previous decision to do everything possible to bring the Simon Commission's Report before the Round Table Conference.

While, as Mr. MacDonald indicated in the House of Commons yesterday, the Government does not desire discussion in the House at present, it seems likely that unless a satisfactory arrangement is reached with the Opposition, Lord Burnham will initiate a debate in the House of Lords on 22nd July.

WHAT LEFTISTS WOULD DO.

This will immediately result in a demand for discussion in the House of Commons, in which case the Labourite Left-wing has intimated that if the Opposition question Government's proposals, they too will object that the Conference cannot succeed unless the principle of Self-Government and amnesty are accepted in advance.

Referring to India at the Liberal Party meeting, Mr. Lloyd George declared that there was no shadow of truth in the suggestion that he was plotting against the Govevrnment on the Indian question. His negotiations with the Government on matter, he said, had been most friendly.

THE OLD SLOGAN.

Viscount Peel addressing the 1912 Club said that, but for geographical unity, nobody would think of having a Central Government for India any more than one Government for Europe. The Simon Report had established, as far as it could the old British principle that constitutions ought to be grown rather than be made, but hitherto constitution of India had been made.—Reuter.

INDIAN LIBERALS PERTURBED.

Cables To London And Simla.

BOMBAY, July 15.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, President of the Western India National Liberal Association has sent the following, cable to the Prime Minister the Secretary of State and the Viceroy:—

The Council of Western India National Liberal Association view with apprehension the proposal to include in British representation at the Round Table Conference all parties, especially as prominent Conservative and Liberal leaders have declared themselves against Indian demands. The November pronouncement of the Viceroy spoke of His Majesty's Government meeting Indian delegation, while the pronouncement of ninth July says representatives of Great Britain. If the above change is contemplated, those who welcomed the Conference on the footing of the November declaration will have to reconsider.—A. P.

CONSPIRACY CASE ORDINANCE TO STAND.

Petition Questioning Validity Dismissed.

LAHORE, July 16.

The Division Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of Justices Alan, Broadway and Bhide has dismissed the petition filed by some prominent members of the Lahore Bar questioning the legality of the Conspiracy Case Ordinance.—A. P.

LALA SHANKARLAL RELEASED.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 15.

Lala Shankerlal, Deshbandu Gupta, Mr. Chamanlal and eight other Delhi Congress workers were released to-day from the Gujrat Jail after the expiry of the three months' imprisonment uner the Salt Act.—Free Press.

14 STUDENT PICKETS JAILED.

—:o:—

Also Congress Officials.

CALCUTTA, July 15.

Mr. Syed Nurul Hussain, formerly officer in charge of the B. P. C. C was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Press Act for publishing Congress bulletins without declaration by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Maulvi Amir Ali, a volunteer, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 153.

The Howrah Police raided this morning the offices of the Civil Disobedience Council and the District Congress Committee, and seized all papers and bulletins.

Mr. Dulalchandra Chunder and 14 other pickets, who were arrested yesterday at the Presidency College, were placed for trial to-day. Mr. Dulalchandra was sentenced under the Picketing Ordinance to six months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to undergo 44 days' imprisonment more, and the rest were sentenced to six months' simple and a fine of Rs. 100 each default to 44 days' imprisonment. —Free Press.

SARDAR ARRIVES IN BOMBAY, TO-DAY.

Sardar Vallabhbhai, the Acting President of the Congress, arrives in Bombay from Ahmedabad to-day. The arrival will be private and there will be no Congress demonstrations. It is understood that the Sardar's stay in Bombay will be very brief and is in connection with the discussion of the future Congress activities in the city.

PICKETERS ASSAULTED.

Satyagrahis Jailed.

CALCUTTA, July 16.

The Jorabagan Magistrate sentenced six volunteers to various terms ranging from a fine of Rs. 10 to six months' R. I. for picketing cloth shops.

As a result of picketing the Presidency College, the Police made 19 arrests this afternoon. The Police charged and dispersed the crowd that assembled in front of the College in the course of which several pickets and passers-by sustained injuries.—Free Press.

Forest Satyagrahis Fined.

—:o:—

PUSAD, July 15.

The sixth batch of civil disobedience volunteers led by Mr. Mamasaheb Joglekar of Akola broke the Forest Laws this morning and was arrested. 9 of the accused were released unconditionally. Mr. Joglekar was fined Rs. 15 in default to undergo five weeks' rigorous imprisonment. 14 volunteers were fined rupees ten each in default to suffer one months rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

Belgaum Satyagrahis Jailed.

—:o:—

BELGAUM, July 15.

Messrs. Doddankar and Sadikar were sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for picketing liquor shops.

Mr. Ritti, a volunteer, was arrested for picketing liquor shops.

The case against Messrs. Ghewari and Deshpande, volunteers, for the alleged offence of burning an effigy of the Simon Report is adjourned.—Free Press.

Magistrate Defends Liquor Seller.

—:o:—

(Through Karnatak Congress Committee.)

BELGAUM, July 13

The Secretary, Nipani Congress Committee had made a representation to the District Magistrate, Belgaum, to order a Nipani liquor contractor to abide by the rules embodied in his licence sheet with respect to opening and closing timings. The District Magistrate has curiously enough replied that steps will be duly taken if picketing is discontinued.

FOOD ABOUNDING WITH INSECTS.

—:o:—

Ill-Treatment In Lahore Jail.

LAHORE, July 16.

As a protest against the treatment meted out to "C" class political prisoners, all the "A" and "B" class prisoners in the Central Jail have given up their concession and requested to be treated as "C" class prisoners. They state inter alia, the food supplied to the "C" class prisoners are highly noxious and deficient in nourishment and abounding in insects. They are compelled to sleep inside even during the hottest weather and are not allowed the use of newspapers or books.—Free Press.

Kurdish Rebel Annihilated.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 10.

Turkish troops have annihilated Kurdish rebel bands in the area north of Lake Van. Three thousand Kurdish corpses have been found in Zilan valley. Turkish losses are not so heavy, owing to effective action of Air Force, though some planes have been lost.

M. N. ROY TO BE SUMMONED.

Meerut Defence Plea

PROSECUTOR'S OBJECTIONS.

MEERUT, July 15.

Arguments were heard in the Meerut trial application, in which the accused pray that M. N. Roy, C. P. Dutt and others should be brought to give evidence on behalf of the defence, and the facilities should be given to them regarding passports, safe conduct and temporary immunity from arrest.

Mr. Sinha argued the point at length, emphasising that the authorship of letters tendered by the prosecution purporting to be from Roy and others was disputed by he defence and it was only fair that these witnesses should be summoned and examined on the point, as the evidence of handwriting experts was not conclusive and was also dangerous.

Mr. Kemp, after dealing with the points raised by the defence said that he doubted whether Roy and others would go to England and give evidence if a Commission was sent there by this Court. Mr. Kemp emphasised that the defence had asked them to give facilities and passports to those who should be in the dock as co-accuused, and he doubted whether the Government would be entitled to bring to India agents, whose object was to subvert the Government of this country. He affirmed that it was not a bonafide application and none among the accused unless he was mad would want them in the witness box.

Orders were reserved.—A. P.

GANDHIJI KEEPING WELL.

—:o:—

Spins 500 Yds. Daily.

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

Further letters have been received from Mahatma Gandhi in which he says.—

"I am keeping well. I find doing 375 rounds (on charkha) somewhat of a strain now a days. I am trying to probe into the cause. That being so, 'takli' practice has slowed down considerably". Concluding Mahatma Gandhi writes "my love to all those to whom I do not write but of whom constantly think".

Evidently Mahatma Gandhi is spinning no less than 500 yards per day, This may naturally cause strain. In order to relelve this strain a new light spinning wheel is being sent to Mahatma Gandhi.

Miss. Slade (Miraben) who is engaged in khadi work here is starting to-night on a propaganda tour to popularise khadi. She will visit Bombay, Allahabad, Patna, Calcutta and Madras.—A. P.

Sardar Thaman Singh & Jaswant Singh.

—:o:—

PLACED IN "C" CLASS AND SENT TO VISAPUR.

The following statement is issued by Sirdar Jamiat Singh, Secretary, Akali Dal, Bombay:—

"It has pained the general Sikh public of Bombay to learn that their highly respected Satyagrahi Sirdar Thaman Singh, Captain of the Bombay Volunteer Corps and Sirdar Jaswant Singh Akali have been placed in "C" class by the Chief Presidency Magistrate and sent to Visapur Jail.

Both the gentlemen come from highly respected families whose forefathers had rendered valuable services to the British Government in War Time.

Akali Dal, Bombay assure the Government that no amount of repression, even death, would deter the Sikhs from the course of non-Violent fight which they are waging along with their other Indian brothers."

Patel Peshawar Report.

"I.D.M." EDITOR EXPLAINS.

How "Confidential" Document Was Ptssed On To Slocombe

BOMBAY, July 16.

With reference to the printing to the Congress Peshawar Enquiry Committee's report the Managing Editor of the "Indian Daily Mail" writes:—

"There is only one main point to which a serious reply need be made, in the statement issued on Tuesday on behalf of the All-India Congress Committee, referring to the printing of the Patel-Peshawar Report.

When I consented on June 20 to undertake on behalf of "Indian Daily Mail" the printing of the Patel Report, the evidence and the accompanying photographs, I did so on the clear and definite understanding that the Report would contain nothing that would be objectionable either in law or would be contrary to ordinary cannons of good taste. The Report itself was not completed on that date—in fact it was not received till July 2—and it was impossible in the light of these principles to discuss it, but Mr. Pandit willingly agreed to these caveats recognizing the printer's ordinary rights.

"A VERBAL AGREEMENT."

I accordingly instructed my Job Manager, when drawing up the terms of the contract, to insert a clause containing this right of veto, but I learned from him later, when the main body of the evidence was well in hand—we began to set it on June 25—that Mr. Patel's representatives were unwilling to agree to the insertion of such a precaution or indeed to sign any contract. Trusting, however, in my verbal agreement with Mr. Pandit, I ordered the work to proceed believing Mr. Pandit when he said that he thought that I would find that there would be nothing objectionable in the copy, or, if I did that it would be altered.

"INDIGNANT AT THE SUGGESTION."

The rough proofs of the Report were placed in my hands on or about July 4. I read them most carefully and decided that if the work was to be completed, certain alterations—none affecting the main burden of the Report—would have to be made. I consulted Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, and together we examined the Report, and suggested the alteration and improvement of certain sentences and expressions. I subsequently went through these with Mr. Patel, who assumed great indignation that any alterations should even be suggested.

ROUGH PULLS FOR SLOCOMBE.

With regard to the advance proof sheets which were given to Mr. Slocombe, I can only say that Mr. Slocombe informed me before he left India, that he had arranged with Mr. Patel that he should have such early pulls, on the strict condition that he did not use the report in any way, until it was released for publication. Knowing how close Mr. Slocombe and Mr. Patel were, I did not think it necessary to question this arrangement. Apparently it has slipped Mr. Patel's memory.

Faced with Mr. Patel's allegations, it is some slight comfort to be able to reflect that this is but another of the occasions on which Mr. Patel believes himself to be right, and everybody else wrong. It is not often that I find myself in such distinguished company. With regard to the specific allegations that Mr. Patel has been "let down" a perusal of dates and facts given above provides ample refutation."—A. P.

ALEXANDRIA RIOT.

—:o:—

Three Newspapers Suspended.

LONDON, July 16.

Cairo.—Two Europeans were killed and twelve wounded in yesterday's rioting in Alexandria, according to newspaper "Al Ahram", which also reports that Government has decided to suspend three Wafd party newspapers.—Reuter.

Ahmedabad, July 15.—With thirteen arrests made to-day the number of 'labour volunteers arrested under the Picketing Ordinance totals 102.—Free Press.

"KING'S GOVT. ABDICATED IN FAVOUR OF HOOLIGANS."

Mr. Neogy On Dacca Riots.

BEATING OF CONGRESSMEN BY WHITE SERGEANTS OF SIMLA.

Adjournment Motion Ruled Out In Assembly.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, July 16.

Mr. Neogy and Mr. Haig were in close grips to-day over Dacca riots of May last. The former who had made exhaustive personal enquiries on the spot read out copious extracts from Octogenarians and Loyalists of Dacca to show that the King's Government had abdicated in favour of hooligans for several days. Mr. Neogy was throughout restrained and created a deep impression by the narration of incidents which in broad outlines were later admitted by the Home Member himself.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi who also comes from Dacca, but who admitted that he had not visited the place after the riots as he was "oscillating between Calcutta and Simla obviously to make the Simon Report popular" gave communal colour to the debate by asserting—but without facts—in support that the whole blaze was due to the mischievous activities of the Hindu Sabhaites and the Congressmen engaged in Civil Disobedience movement.

"CRIMINAL CALLOUSNESS."

Several Nationalists, particularly two Bengal members, rererred to the Government's "criminal callousness" towards the saftey of life and honour of the people by pointing out that neither the Governor nor any official even visited Dacca after the riots and were enjoying on the cool heights of Darjeeling.

The Home Member intervened very late in the debate only to advise Mr. Neogy to rely on the Report of the official enquiry appointed by the Bengal Government and not embitter the situation by calling for the publication of correspondence that had passed between Simla and Darjeeling. Stoutly did Mr. Neogy refuse to wait for the report which he forecasted would be another whitewashing document as both the members of the Committee were I.C.S. men who were bound to support their brother-officials and demanded the correspondence.

Mr. Haig nodded refusal and Mr. Munshi pointedly asked whether the Government of India would at least publish the correspondence along with the report of the official enquiry. "No" was the emphatic reply of the Home Member.

Mr. Neogy was apparently dejected and speaking in solemn undertone he said: "I came to the Assembly 10 years back with the greatest confidence in Government and at least in constitution. I go back to-day with that faith rudely shaken by the recent incidents that I myself witnessed and about which I have made personal study. I feel that no one can be of real service to the country as a member of this House and I regret that the Government have failed to attain a high standard of conduct."

Lobby rumour is that Mr. Neogy may not return to the Assembly. In spite of all his pathetic plea Mr. Neogy lost the resolution as the Independents as a party remained neutral and the Central Muslims and nominated members voted with the Government.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

—:o:—

SIMLA, July 16.

A good deal of interest centred in the Legislative Assembly today round two adjournment motions, one regarding the beating by European police sergeants in Simla of two Congress volunteers and the second regarding the serious situation regarding the Siganj Gurdwara.

The President announced the following notice received from Mr. Nehal Singh of an adjournment motion. Rai Bahadur Parnalall, co-signatory, withdrew his support of the motion which runs.—

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

"That on the 13th July in the afternoon two European police officers at Simla Mall asked two Congress volunteers who were in Congress volunteers' uniform and who were informing the public of a meeting to be held to leave the Mall, (2) the volunteers replied that they were doing their duty in a peaceful manner and that as peaceful citizens of Simla they had every right to walk on the Mall, (3) that therefore the police officers mentioned above pushed the aforesaid volunteers and beat them, (4) that in consequence of unlawful and merciless beating one of the volunteers is in a precarious and dangerous condition, (5) that the above-mentioned unlawful conduct of the above-mentioned police officers agitated the public mind and people in hundreds collected, (6) that the aforesaid sad and unlawful occurrence has given birth to serious political agitation in Simla. The present very dangerous condition of the seriously injured volunteer has today caused a great sensation and has inflamed the public.

This present condition constitutes a definite matter of urgent public importance within the purview of the Section 45 of Manual and I hereby give notice that I want to ask leave to move the adjournment of the business of the day for the purpose of discussing the same, namely, the above-described definite matter of urgent public importance."

"NOT A MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE."

Mr. Haig, Home Member, objected to the motion as it did not constitute a matter of public importance. He said he had just received papers on the subject from Mr. Worseley, Deputy Commissioner, Simla, and had not had time to read them, but it was clear from the Magistrate's report that the volunteers' condition could not be described in any way as precarious.

Mr. Gyaprasad Singh: Did the Deputy Commissioner examine the volunteers himself?

Mr. Haig: "No. He sent the Magistrate to examine the volunteers who refused to go to hospital and refused to be examined by the Assistant Surgeon."

UNDER NOSE OF THE VICEROY.

Mr. Gyaprasad Singh expressed surprise at the Home Member's attitude. The matter was of urgent public importance because it was in pursuance of the policy inaugurated by the Government of India of merciless beating that these things had happened under the very nose of the Viceregal Lodge and the shadow of the Assembly.

If Congress people refused to go to hospital it was because they had lost confidence in Government officers (applause) and Government doctors would have said there were no serious injuries. Mr. Gyaprasad Singh claimed that the matter was of urgent importance because even the meanest subject of the King had a right to walk over the Mall and that right had been denied to these peaceful volunteers.

Dr. Nandlal said that as there had been no opportunity for balloting a resolution on the subject there was only the adjournment.

(Continued on page 5.)

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
July		
16th	Naldera x	16,083
16th	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
nd	Morea*	10,946
9th	Kaiser-i-Hind	11,518
16th	Narkunda x	16,572
23rd	Macedonia	11,120
30th	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		16,601
6th	Ranpura	20,847
13th	Mooltan x	16,350
20th	Ranchi	10,946
27th	Mantua*	
Oct.		19,648
4th	Viceroy of India	16,132
11th	Comorin x	11,518
18th	Kaiser-i-Hind	10,857
25th	Razmak @	
Nov.		16,562
1st	Rajputana	16,389
8th	Naldera x	16,601
15th	Ranpura	11,120
22nd	Macedonia*	16,857
29th	Razmak	
Dec.		16,572
6th	Narkunda*	19,648
13th	Viceroy of India	16,617
20th	Rawalpindi	11,518
27th	Kaiser-i-Hind	
1931		
Jany		20,502
3rd	Mooltan x	16,568
10th	Rajputana	16,650
17th	Ranchi*	13,601
24th	Ranpura	20,237
31st	Maloja x	
Feb.		10,946
7th	Mantua	15,132
14th	Comorin*	19,648
21st	Viceroy of India	16,083
28th	Naldera x	
Mar.		11,518
7th	Kaiser-i-Hind (a)	10,857
14th	Razmak (b)	16,650
21st	Ranchi (a)	10,572
28th	Narkunda x	
Apr.		16,601
4th	Ranpura	16,543
9th	Moldavia xx	10,857
11th	Razmak	19,648
13th	Viceroy of India (a)	20,952
25th	Mooltan x	
May		11,518
2nd	Kaiser-i-Hind	

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

*Through from China.
with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xxExtra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd cabin passengers.

(b) To Marseilles only.

(a) These steamers will call at Monaco after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO EUROPE TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£92	£82	£72	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Single Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

SPECIAL SHORT SEASON RETURN TICKETS 1930.

1st and 2nd Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued available for return to Bombay by "VICEROY OF INDIA" due 19th September 1930 The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd. Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back with special train both ways	£129	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN.
FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	23	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS—OCTOBER 1931.

The "Strathnaver" a new steamer of 21,000 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SOUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
July		
16	Mooltan Alipore*	Colombo & Australia.
24		Straits, China & Japan
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo, China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo & Australia.
29	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
26	Morea	Colombo, China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo & Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo & Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo & Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

July		
18th	Vita	Karachi, Bushir Mohammerah & Basrah.
23rd	Barjora	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th	Karapara	East and South Africa.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500 May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs. Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Omaisu Maru	8th July	19th July
Burma Maru	25th July	2nd Aug.
Borneo Maru	8th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Shunko Maru	21th Aug.	7th Sept

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SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Atsuta Maru	8006	...	@16July
Kashima Maru	10000	...	23July
Tottori Maru	5973	17 July	30 July
Hidaka Maru	6270	30 July	1 Aug
Hakone Maru	10689	...	@12 Aug
Town Maru	11000	...	@28 Aug
Rangoon Maru	8059	1st Aug.	28 Aug at
Fushimi Maru	11000	...	9 Sep
Tamba Maru	5845	29 Aug.	12 Sep

*Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Terukuni Maru	12000	23 July	6 Aug.
Hakusan Maru	10000	6 Aug.	24 Aug
Haruna Maru	10500	20 Aug.	7 Sep.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	21 July	6 Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	30 Aug
Tatsuta Maru	22000	21 Aug.	27 Aug

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

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J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE AMERICAN AUTO WELDING AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

By order of the Persian Consul, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th day of July 1930 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the shops at 4th Khetwadi Lane, Sandhurst Rd., and at Trimbuk Parasram St., near Gol Pitha, all the machinery, tools etc., the property of Mr. Joseph Nobly, deceased, comprising:—

Welding Tank, Vices, small drilling machine, gas cylinders, Typewriter, work tables, loose motor cycle, tools sundry machine parts, Iron beds, Blow machine, Emery grinding machine, tools, Iron beds, secondhand motor lamps, etc.,

The above is on view on the day of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.
INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number, ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR for a private dispensary in a good locality. See personally to K. M. DESAI, Bhat Bazaar, Mandvi between 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
A. R 2826

WANTED—One SANITARY INSPECTOR for Antimalarial Works. Apply with Testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State.
A 1136

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One first class examination passed foreman of Electricity (One having contract license preferred) for Hyderabad Sindh. Apply to P. O. Box No. 706, Bombay.
A R 2004

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVES for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd. Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of stylish, Swadeshi Hosiery piecegoods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1168

WANTED—CHIEF EXCISE and NAZUL OFFICER. Persons having practical experience of running Excise Departments in Indian States or British India need only apply. Salary up to Rs. 300, according to qualifications. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned, and without which no applications will be considered, before 15th August 1930, to the REVENUE MINISTER in His Highness Government, Alwar.
A 1171

Wanted.

WANTED—New or nearly LOOMS of 62 to 66" reed space. Immediate delivery from stock essential. Send particulars and price to Box No. 109, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
1192

WANTED—AGENCIES of Swadeshi Life, Sickness and Disability Insurance Companies. Advertiser thoroughly experienced and influential. Please write with full particulars to Box No. 108, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2823

Medical.

SPECIFICS for LUNACY—Hysteria, Chronic headaches Hemiplegia, Malaria. Dyspepsia Vertigo, Paralysis, Diseases of women and children. Rheumatism Consumption. See BHATHENA No. 8, Grant Buildings, Colaba. Bombay.
P R2746B

Property For Sale

FLOUR MILL. B. T. H Electric Motor 15 H.P. with Diamant chaki for the present working for sale. Apply Box No. 99, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
W

Matrimonial

BRAHMIN aged 25, A promising highly qualified Engineer income Rs. 1,500 fair and athletic, wishes to marry a Hindu lady of any caste. Apply in confidence to No. 899, Post Box, Bombay.
M R2740C

Trade Announcement.

OPPORTUNITY—Profitable Business FOR SALE. Owner selling Home. Locality Fort. Apply Box No. 106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R 2821

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (Thursday) the 17th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) of Household and Office Furniture, Gramophone, Safe, Chesterfield suite, big Office table, Typewriters, Jost fan, electric lamps, Wall Clock, Glassware etc., on view at 27, Hamam Street Fort, Auctioneers, VORA AND CO., Tele. No. 22064.
T R 2820

TO THE GARDENERS—RED EARTH for gardening and moorum for filling purpose. Rates Apply Box No. 102, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 2812

WHY risk your money in the uncertain time on frivolous project when safest business with handsomest profit knocks at your door and when the security of substantial property worth double the amount of investment. Guarantees against any loss? Only capitalists should apply for particulars to Box No. 107, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R 2822

GERMAN FLAT and ROTARY DUPLICATORS from 17/8 to 800/. Drytype, Waxless and Wax stencils, Inks, etc. for Gestetner Roneo Remington and other duplicators. Biggest stockings of Typewriter Ribbons, Carbon Papers, etc. Prices favourable, quality guaranteed. Apply:—GREIF PRODUCTS (INDIA) AGENCY, Poona 2.
T 1142

Personal.

PURSHOTAM KAPOOR CAWNPOREWALLA.—Your letter received Your people's anxiety greatly relieved. Your determination to do your mite for your Country's freedom has the wholehearted support and blessings of your Elders. May God help you in this your noble cause. Keep your nearest and dearest informed of your doings and whereabouts, which will never be divulged or used against you. Always remain non-violent which is our Mahatmaji's creed, and Victory will be yours. Your Uncle RAMRATAN GUPTA.
P R2003

Public Notices.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, 17th July, 1930, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), for transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts and the Balance Sheet of the Company for the period ended 31st December, 1929.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company are CLOSED from 18th June, 1930, to 19th July, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
Managing Agents.
1115

NOTICE.

THE public and the merchants are hereby informed that I have not been manufacturing any kind of soaps nor have any connection with the manufacturers of any washing or toilet soaps. My name has been fraudulently used in connection with some inferior local made soaps and hence this warning.

NOWROJI M. BHATHENA,
Late Managing Partner,
Godrej Oil Store Co.
Club Road, Byculla.

Public Notices.

TO LET.

FIT RESIDENCE FOR RAJAS AND OTHER WEALTHY PEOPLE OR FOR A WELL-TO-DO CHUMMARY.

WELL-KNOWN PALACIAL newly painted BUNGALOW, known as WEST FIELD at WARDEN ROAD opposite the European Swimming Bath on an elevated site commanding an excellent view of the Arabian Sea, Large airy rooms, spacious garden and compound of over 20,000 Square Yards with servants quarters, garages, etc., for particulars apply:—

THE TRUSTEES
OF SETH TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS TRUST.
35, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
1189

"ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED".

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 80246 on the life of Janardan Ananta Dhuru of Dadar, a duplicate Policy will be issued, unless objection is lodged with us—within one month from this date.

H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 19. R 2819

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A CERTIFICATE in respect of five Shares Nos. 336089 to 336093; of THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Maniar Baldevdas Balkarandas has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified within one month to the Registered Offices of the Company, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate certificate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

(Sd.) MANIAR BALDEVDAS BALKARANDAS.
Bombay, 17th July, 1930.
2824

NOTICE.

WANTED—A temporary DEMONSTRATOR in Applied Mechanics and Assistant to the Professor of Structural Design, College of Engineering, Poona.

The candidate should be a graduate in Engineering or an Associate Member of a Technical Institution of high standing.

He must be possessed of a good knowledge of Applied Mechanics and he should preferably have had at least 2 years' practical experience in Engineering Workshops and in a Drawing office or Designing work.

The terms of the post are as follows:

The post is a temporary and non-pensionable one on a pay of Rs. 150-10-250. The appointment will be on contract for five years in the first instance terminable at three months' notice at the option of Government, the first year being on probation. The incumbent of the post will be allowed to contribute to the General Provident Fund. He will be held eligible for leave on half average pay at the rate of 1/11th of duty, such leave to be convertible into leave on average pay for half the period in case of sickness. At the end of five years, he will also be eligible for one academic term's leave on half average pay with the concession of affixing and prefixing vacations. Unless, however, the contract is renewed, all leave thus allowed should be taken within the period of the contract. The above terms are subject to the sanction of Government.

Applications giving particulars re: age, caste, qualifications etc. should reach the undersigned before 1st August 1930. Applicants will be required to present themselves before the undersigned for personal interview at Poona at their own expense.

C. GRAHAM SMITH.
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, July 12, 1930.
1170

LIFE CHIEF AGENCY.

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD., invite applications from persons having influence and previous experience for Chief Agency of Kathiawar on liberal terms of commission. Please apply soon stating minimum yearly business expected.

GENERAL MANAGER,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
1178

Amusements.

TO-DAY at 6-30 & 10 P.M. at the

NEW PATHE CINEMA

Lamington Rd. (Queen's Rd. End.) 'Phone: 41561.

The finest talking picture ever shown in India

Also showing
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

"ANYTHING ONCE"
The last comedy made by Mabel Normand before she died.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-15 and 10 p. m.
WARNER BROS.
All-Talking, All-Dancing
Musical Success.
THE
Desert Song
Featuring
JOHN BOLES
CARLOTTA KING

Never a fine Cine-Sound picture than this. Such Voloptuous music, fascinating Romance, Beautiful Girls, films in TECHNICOLOUR SEQUENCES.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
MARIE PREVOST
in
THE NIGHT BRIDE
Proud Imperious, she travelled the road of strange adventure.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SHAKESPEARE'S IMMORTAL COMEDY
THE
TAMING OF THE SHREW
Featuring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
and
MARY PICKFORD
UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.
CHARLES KING
BESSIE LOVE
in

Talking, Singing Dancing Hit!
With T. CHNICOLOUR.

RIALTO CINEMA

Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KEN MAYNARD
in
THE FIGHTING LEGION
Speed-Romance-Riding!

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FUTILITY OF "PAPER SCHEME."

Simon Report "Final Shattering Blow."

Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., writing in the "New Leader" immediately after the publication of the Simon Report says:—

Monday evening's reports of the recommendations of the Simon Commission were flatly disbelieved by Labour members. I had had the advantage of reading a summary but when I assured some of my colleagues that

"the Central Legislature is to remain unrepresentative and without responsibility,

full self-government is not even given to the Provinces,

the Indianisation of the Civil Service is not to be accelerated, and

the Indian Army is to be placed under the control of the Imperial Authorities

I am afraid they thought that prejudice was blinding me. I could only ask them to read the Report for themselves. Even those who did not follow my advice during the night hours must have found enough disillusionment in the "Daily Herald" on Tuesday morning.

At the moment it appears as though the Government intends to follow unchanged the programme it planned last October. As I read the items in cold print in Tuesday' "Manchester Guardian" —the next step, the selection of Indian leaders to attend the Round Table Conference; then the Conference in October; then the submission of a Bill embodying its decisions to a Select Committee; then.....then...THEN—rubbed my eyes and wondered if British statesmen and Civil Servants and journalists have the faintest impression of what is happening in India.

THE UNCONQUERABLE SPIRIT.

This carefully built paper-scheme will never be carried out. Human facts care little for Whitehall and Simla logic. The Simon recommendations are the final shattering blow. After this revelation of British mentality, no representative Indian can be expected to come to the conference.

If Mr. Wedgwood Benn cares to entertain the Aga Khan and his like in London, they will no doubt accept his invitation, but no one will be deluded into thinking that they voice Indian aspirations.

Meanwhile the popular movement will go on gaining in strength; the resistance to British rule will be intensified; repression will be intensified too; and finally, afted clash and chaos, sacrifice and suffering, Britain will have to accept terms far stiffer than could be the basis of a settlement now. All the experience of history seems to have taught us nothing.

Fortunately, an increasing number of Labour members realising the strength and spirit of the Indian movement. A deep impression has been made by the news from Bombay of the unbreakable fortitude and discipline with which the unarmed Indian volunteers, men and women alike, met the repeated police attacks without any violence in return. Readers of the "Herald" have had the advantage of George Slocombe's reports; an equally moving account appeared in the "Daily Telegraph", so that even the Conservatives are beginning to know the truth.

When the rank and file of a movement welcome injury or death as an honour, and yet refrain from inflicting injury or death, we are up against a spirit that is unconquerable. and in time this will be realised. But would to heaven the Labour Party could be saved the humiliation of responsibility for the brutal repression until that realisation comes! Even now the sincere acceptance of the principle of self-government and the release of the political prisoners would bring peace. "The Labour Government has only to carry out Labour's own declared policy to reach a settlement."

Those of us who feel keenly about the Indian situation are impetient with the absence of opportunity to protest effectively in the House. We put questions and "supplementaries"; but a debate can only be secured at the request of one of the Oppositons.'

"THE GRAND PARADE."

Talkie Drama At Pathe's.

—:o:—

"The Grand Parade" which is the principal attraction at the Pathe, is an interesting drama noteworthy for high class acting by Miss Helen Twelvetrees, the well-known New York stage star. The story concerns Kelly, a minstrel singer, who has fallen from grace through drink. Polly Malone a vamp has got him in her toils and drags him lower by playing on his weakness. Molly a servant girl, who works for Kelly appears in the role of redeemer. She succeeds in pulling him together and he appears as "Come Back Kelly" in Rand's minstrel show, climbing back to fame. In return for Molly's sympathy and kindness Kelly marries her, but success turns his head and he returns to his wild mode of living. With Polly coming on the scene again his downfall is almost complete. The drama reaches its climax when Molly decides to give Kelly up and contemplates suicide. The final scene when Kelly asks for forgiveness is brilliantly acted. The picture contains two potential songhits "Molly", the theme song and "Sweetheart Mine," both sung by Fred Scott, the well-known concert singer. His singing is a feature of the production. Comic relief is supplied by Russ Powell and Jimmie supported by a band of black face minstrels. Helen Twelvetrees as leader of "The Grand Parade" gives the title to the play. This is a picture worth seeing and is to be strongly recommended.

THE "LOKAHITA".

—:o:—

An addition to the Marathi dailies of Bombay is the "Lokahita", a newspaper which commenced publication from Monday. It is under the same editorial direction as the Marathi weekly, the "Vividha-vritta." The "Lokahita" was started several years ago but had discontinued publication. It is now revived again and has a variety of interesting features. It follows progressive lines in its "make-up", the front and the last pages being devoted to news and the centre page containing leading and special articles.

PRABHAT PHERI OF SOUTH INDIANS.

—:o:—

It is decided to start daily in the early morning a procession from K. E. M. Maidan in three days.

All Madrasee Comrades are requested to patronise the same by joining to the same and make it a complete success.

Bhil Sava Mandal Raided.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent)

A news-sheet named "Taja Samachar" is being published from the Taluka Samiti irregularly. The Police raided the Satyagraha Chhavani office to confiscate the press and Patrika. They failed. Then the Police raided Bhil Sava Mandal, a purely social institution, directed by Mr. A. V. Thakkar, member of the Servants of India Society. The whole office, files and other materials were searched, in vain. Strange to say the "Taja Samachar" published by Satyagraha Chhavani were distributed among the public only half an hour after the police raid.

Yesterday 82 copies of "Taja Samachar" were snatched by the Sub-Inspector of Police from the hands of a volunteer who was selling it.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH LAST WEEK.

—:o:—

The total mortality 452 was 64 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.1. The mortality for the 28th week of 1929 was 429 and death rate 17.2 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 was 519 and death rate 21.2.

Out of the total deaths 147 were among infants under one year of age. Small-pox caused 15 attacks and 9 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 516 and compares favourably with that for the 28th week of 1929 when the figure was 402 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1925-'29), viz., 369.

A "VIDESHI" INDIAN PENALISES SWADESH INDIANS.

—:o:—

Pandits Sacked For Patriotism Of Family Members.

MADRAS, July 15.

The Raja of Parlakhimdei has banned the wearing of Khadi by the students and staff of his College. The students who came to the College clad in Khaddar were sent away and told to come in "Videshi cloth. Recently Pandit Suryanarayana Sastry, a Pandit in the College resigned and joined the Satyagraha movement and he was subsequently convicted. His father who is a senior Pandit of the College was asked to retire for not advising his son not to join the Satyagraha movement. His uncle, who is also another Pandit of the same College was given a months notice to leave the College for the same offence.—Free Press.

GAGGING ORDINANCE AT WORK IN AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, July 14.

Mr. G. K. Mavlankar, proprietor of Garjna Press and editor of "Shakti" paper whose press was forfeited by Government for continuing to print and publish the paper without furnishing the security was tried under Section 22 of the Press Ordinance and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default one and a half monts' simple imprisonment.

The Magistrate advised the accused to pay the fine and not to go to jail in view of his age and weak constitution. The Magistrate added he had imposed light punishment as this was the first case of its kind in India. Mr. Mavalnkar declined to pay the fine and preferred to go to jail.

The Magistrate recommended him to be treated as "B" class prisoner as he was once an M. L. C.

Mr. Ratilal Telf, Publisher of Gujarat Satyagraha Samachar (cyclostyle bulletin) was sentenced to three months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default one month more imprisonment.—A. P.

ARMED OPERATIONS IN KISHOREGANJ.

—: o :—

MYMENSINGH, July 15.

The latest reports from Kishoreganj show that in addition to nine Hindus already reported to have been killed, a Hindu woman was wounded by hooligans, and has since died. All the ten persons killed lived in the same house at Jangalia. Another Hindu was dangerously wounded by rioters yesterday and is not expected to live. The Additional Superintendent of Police operated yesterday with an armed force at Kodalia, Asulia and Majhati, and opened fire on rioters, killing one and wounding two one of the latter having since died. He then effected the arrest of seventeen persons at Asutia. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, with a small armed force carried out operations in the vicinity of Hussainpur. Fire was opened at Govindapur resulting in two persons being killed and one wounded. The Assistant Superintendent of Police went to Pakundia with another armed force but the result is yet unknown. Measures are being concerted for vigorous action to-day. The total number of arrests so far made is 53. The District Magistrate arrived at Kishoreganj yesterday afternoon. The trouble is believed to be due partly to economic causes but as most of the tenants are Mahomedans, it has taken a communal turn.—A. P.

PUSAD FOREST SATYAGRAHA

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

PANDHARKAWADA, July 15.

An overcrowded meeting and monster procession were held under Mrs. Karandikar's presidentship for giving hearty send-off to three Satyagrahis for Pusad Forest Satyagraha. Deshabhakta Nanasahib Karandikar, Messrs. Papamiya, Shastribowa and Mrs. Karandikar made stirring and impressive speeches.

National

Insurance Company Limited.

HEAD OFFICE:
9 Old Court House Street, CALCUTTA.
(Established 1906)

WHEN ONLY PURELY INDIAN IS THE NECESSITY
"NATIONAL"
WILL EASILY BE THE
FIRST CHOICE
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE.

Because

(1) This is the oldest and strongest Indian Managed concern.
(2) Its Invested Funds, liberality of contract, World-wide policies are attractive features.
(3) Its premium rates are low and Surrender and Loan Values are liberal.

FOR LIFE EVERY ASSURANCE DESIRED IS OFFERED BY THIS STRONG COMPANY.

INSURE IN AN INDIAN MANAGED CONCERN AND SUPPORT INDIA'S CAUSE.

Chief Agents: Branch Office
R. G. DAS & CO., Managers.

"Bombay Chronicle"
THE
PEOPLE'S PAPER
BEST MEDIUM
FOR
Advertisement.

At Last—
A TONIC LAXATIVE
WHICH TONES AS IT CLEANSES

MEDICAL authority and actual experience prove that regular dosing with old-fashioned salts produces a 'lowering' effect accompanied by temporary enervation and weakness.

At last this fault has been overcome. By combining the laxative and refreshing properties of an effervescing 'salt' with the invigorating elements of the famous Tonic Phosferine, a real *Tonic* 'health' salt has been evolved, which contains no sugar, and is quite free from the enervating defects of those earlier laxatives.

Phosferine Health Salt perfectly supplies the everyday need for a *Tonic* Laxative which Modern Life and habits make a necessity; its crisp, clean stimulating flavour puts you at once into that bright alert mood to enjoy your breakfast.

This invigorating Health Salt coaxes your digestion into working with the smoothness Nature intended; and after thoroughly cleansing the system of impurities and waste, just at the required moment they build up vitality and tone.

BEGIN YOUR DAY WITH

Phosferine
HEALTH SALT
Tones as it Cleanses

This unique preparation is made and guaranteed by the proprietors of Phosferine
From all leading Chemists and Druggists.
PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) LIMITED. LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, ENGLAND
AGENTS: HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., LIMITED, Post Box 113, CALCUTTA

Make your teeth
Strong and Healthy
in this natural, scientifically approved way.

DO you know that your teeth are living parts of your body? They will become ill and decay if your body lacks the proper health-building substances. *Calcium*, (lime) for instance.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will conquer calcium deficiency in the body, which is now recognised to be the chief cause of tooth decay and of retarded growth and general weakness in children.

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium food, will provide your body with the extra Calcium needed to make the teeth healthy and strong. But it *must* be Kalzana, for only in this scientifically approved form is the calcium readily absorbed and retained by the body.

Kalzana will, at the same time, conquer all forms of weakness due to Calcium deficiency in the body, such as general weakness, irritable nerves, and, in women, painful functional disorders.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

HUNDREDS HAVE JOINED UNDER CONGRESS FLAG IN BATTLE FOR FREEDOM.
YET
HUNDREDS ARE BEING TURNED OUT FROM EMPLOYMENT.
THE BOYCOTT MOVEMENT TELLS.

If you wish to earn a living and drive away slavery from your heart:

Work for us as Agents:

Apply Sharp for Agency Terms and prospectus:

THE MITCHELL TRADING COMPANY

DADYSETT HOUSE, Opp; Hong Kong Bank; Fort, Bombay.

(The Provident Insurance & Loans Ltd.,)

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited.
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

Last Year's New Business.
Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets.
Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.)
Rs. 100, per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)

A purely Indian Life Office.

Lower Premiums.
Larger Bonuses.
Liberal Policy Conditions.

Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
N. DATTA, Manager.

A NATION GROWS WHEN ITS NATIONAL BANKS GROW AND PROSPER.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

is

AN INDIAN NATIONAL INSTITUTION.

Started and managed by Indians IT IS YOUR "OWN BANK".

BANK'S CAPITAL.

1911	Rs. 20,00,000
1918	Rs. 30,00,000
1917	Rs. 60,00,000
1918	Rs. 1,00,00,000
1929	Rs. 3,36,26,400
1930	Rs. 3,36,26,400

Study the Absolute Security and the innumerable services THE CENTRAL BANK offers to the public and you will appreciate to deal with it.

B. N. POCHKHANAWALA
Managing Director

HANDMADE KHADDAR

Pure white soft and durable Cloth for shirtings, etc. Price Rs. 6 only per piece of 17 to 18 yards by 36in. Best coating Khaddar in fancy check designs, price Rs. 4-6 for one suit length of 7 yards by 36in. Postage and packing free. Money refunded if unapproved. JAGANNATH CHAMAN RAM, Ludhiana (Upper India).

FIRST DAY EFFECT.

RAJRATNA
(Reg.) No 3680

A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Kastoori Chandrodaya and Moti. No objections.

Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills, Re. 5. Full Size Bottle of 60 Pills, Rs. 20. V.P. Extra.

RAMARATNA.
(Reg.) No. 3680.

For external application to give increased nerve vigour

Price: Sample Packet, Re. 1
Full Size Bottle Rs 20 V.P Extra.

Sthambhan Pills.
One hour effect

Price: Rs. 5 per Bottle V.P Extra.

TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly Medical Charges Rs 5 only. Postage Free.

Write for further particulars to

Vaidya Jayantilal Ambashanker.
Ashtewar Building,
Pydhoni Chawk, Bombay 3.

E. O. VADHWAN CITY.

Indo Balm
RELIEVES ALL PAINS
KARNIK BROS. AGUE MIXTURE DEPOT.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4.

EARN Rs. 300 PER MONTH

Learn practically or by post best and cheapest soaps (Re. 1 per maund) from two graduates and earn Rs. 300 a month. Ten times money refunded if failure. Particulars with testimonials of successful candidates, sellers and of buyers free. SOAP TRAINING HOUSE, Saidpur, E. B. Ry. (Bengal).

CLASSIFICATION OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

Storm Brewing In Jail.

"GOVT. WILL HAVE TO FACE SERIOUS SITUATION."

AMBALA, July 10.

Lala Dunichand of Ambala, writes:—

I have had occasions recently to meet some prisoners in the Punjab jails and have otherwise received information from different sources with regard to the situation that has arisen in jails on account of the incarceration in them of such persons as will not be ordinarily found in jails. The unprecedented movement for winning freedom at any cost that has gone on for the last four months and is bound to go on much longer if a way for the restoration of peace is not discovered sooner, has driven to prisons a large number of highly educated, cultured, self-respecting and well-to-do persons. With the exception of a few who are given class "A" or "B" simply to make a show of the observances of recent rules which are being honoured in breach in 95 per cent cases, the bulk of the political prisoners are being put in "C" class and treated like ordinary prisoners, with the onl yexception that they are being segregated from other prisoners. The majority of the jail official like the police officials do not yet know how to treat those in their charge as human beings. Perhaps they are not to blame being the creatures of a foreign bureaucratic rule. The inevitable result is that the treatment meted out to the political prisoners, who are the product of the non-violent revolutionary movement now going on in the country, has given rise to a crop of grievances which produce hunger-strikes and several other forms of resstance to the wrong done. If the political motive had been recognised as a ground for differentiation of treatment the trouble would not have arisen. The special treatment accorded only to a few is meant to create a schism between the political prisoners. The Government and the jail administration will have to face in the near future a situation much more serious than they had to confront when Jail Enquiry Committees were appointed in different provinces. Practically nothing has come out of these enquiries. The political prisoners are more exasperated than before.

I claim to understand the mind of the political prisoners better than the Government does and am, therefore, in a position to suggest a more correct remedy to avoid the storm that is gathering force in jails. All the political prisoners should be recognised as a class by themselves and should be given concessions, however small, which should satisfy their sense of self-respect. Besides separate accommodation which they enjoy at present they should be given separate mess, the management and control of which should be in their hands. They should be given rations and be allowed to cook in their own way. The cost of the diet of a political prisoner should not be less than double the cost of an ordinary prisoner. Every political prisoner should be given the right of supplementing the necessary articles at his own cost. The question of the diet is the most important question and if this is solved all other questions can be easily solved. If this is done I am sure the "A" and "B" class prisoners would have no objection to being merged in one class call it "C" "D" or anything.

As regards the classification of political prisoners by Magistrates and other authorities, they are not being guided by the rules or their spirit but by the most vindictive, spiteful and narrow-minded considerations. Every day men of high social position, education and character are being placed in "C" class. Instances can be quoted in hundreds and thousands all over India to show that in the matter of classification no regard is being paid to character, education, learning, social status, property or income of the prisoner concerned. Graduates, professors, editors of respectable papers and income tax payers are being indiscriminately put in "C" class. I dare say that in good many cases men of higher social status than that enjoyed by the convicting magistrate have been given "C" class.

It is high time that the Government should cry halt to the policy they are pursuing in the matter of treatment and classification of political prisoners.—"Tribune."

THE SUKKUR BARRAGE.

Leases Of Large Estates.

The Director of Information, writes:—

The Government of Bombay are prepared to consider the grant of a number of leases of large estates of areas from 2,000 to 20,000 acres in the Barrage area at concession rates to individuals or syndicates who are prepared to undertake in return certain services to Government. These services may take the form of:—

(a) the supply of pure seeeds for distribution through Government agency;

(b) the cultivation of land by improved mechanical means by way of demonstration;

(c) the undertaking to grow on a large scale crops which are under experiment by the Agricultural Department;

(d) the installation of power pumping plant on lift lands;

(e) the scientific reclamation of kalar lands;

(f) any other large scale experimental work in agriculture approved by the Standing Committee on the Lloyd Barrage.

2. The Government lands in the Barrage area are much fragmented, and the larger blocks of Government land suitable for such grants are for the most part situated in the Umarkot and Tando Bago talukas at the tail of the Eastern Nara and Rohri Canal systems respectively; and on the Johi Branch of the Dadu Perennial Canal in Larkana District. Further particulars of large areas of vacant land can be obtained from the Revenue Officer, and village maps can be inspected in the Revenue Officer's Office at Karachi.

3. The leases will be for a period of ten years or upwards, on payment of a sum of annual lease money to be arranged according to the nature of the services to be rendered by the lessee. The Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme, Karachi is authorised to carry out preliminary negotiations with lessees in accordance with this notice, on the understanding that the terms finally arranged and the form of lease will require the prior sanction of Government before they come into force.

MR. BAPTISTA & NATIONAL CHRISTIAN PARTY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle".

Sir,—I was surprised to read the correspondence of Mr. Joseph Baptista, criticising the formation of the National Christian Party. I can understand Mr. Baptista's opposition. He is overjoyed at the prospect of seeing England again in the hope of going to the Round Table Conference. Poor Mr. Baptista, know ye that the Christian Community will surely find a better representative than yourself to send to the Round Table Conference if it is held at all. In the meantime let the old "Kaka" live in hope.

Mr. Baptista tells the daughter of the old lady of Bori Bunder that the movement to form the National Christian Party has not even a shadow of support from the communities constituting the Indian Christian population of Bombay. I challenge Mr. Baptista and all those self-styled leaders of the communities concerned who may agree with him to come out and convene a meeting of all the Christian Communities together or each community individually to support Mr. Baptista's allegation and I can tell them that they will witness a fine stunt of flying through the air, out of the doors of the hall. The Indian Christian Community, Goans, East Indians, Mangaloreans, etc., are up to tell Government that they are wholeheartedly in favour of the Congress demand for independence. We are not going to be ruled by Ordinance. We as Christians cannot see our brothers and sisters clapped in jails for no other reason than for asserting their liberty. I would frankly and earnestly request Mr. Baptista and other leaders of his type to come out and openly face their respective community or to stay behind closed doors and watch the movement from a safe distance without a word. We do not want their silly advice. Mr. Baptista can teach the old lady's daughter about his own views, but he dare not involve all the Christian communities as he has done on Saturday. He has no right to speak on behalf of other Christian Communities except perhaps his own, which I doubt very much. My advice to Mr. Baptista is—be silent and live in hope.—Yours, etc.,

CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST.

AMERICAN COTTON A WEATHER MARKET

—:o:—

Living In A World Of Paadox.

EQUATION OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

Messrs. Langley & Co., have issued the following weekly cotton market report on the 14th inst:—

Net over a week of nervous and irregular markets values in New York ar lower by about quarter of a cent.

To say that America is a weather market is to repeat something which everyone knows. Yet it is by no means easy at this distance to say exactly what may be the potentialities of weather. The weekly report issued last Wednesday, with the exception of drought complaints in the south-western sections and central parts of the belt, appeared to be entirely satisfactory, particularly as it recorded appreciable rains in Texas. The main source of trouble at this time of the year is usually drought in Texas and if that is eliminated it is difficult to see wherein lies the strength of the scare argument. On the other hand when we put this same suggestion before our Liverpool correspondents they remarked on the very small rainfall of the last six weeks—presumably referring more particularly to the central belt. Given a series of facts one is prepared to form a judgment but the present uncertainty as to the facts themselves is by no means helpful when the immediate future is bein gconsidered.

AMERICANS WENT HUNGRY.

Meanwhile we live in a world of paradox. As an American public man recently stated "Will not our grandchildren regard it as quite incomprehensible that in 1930 millions of Americans went hungry because we had produced too much food; that millions of men, women and children were cold because we had produced too much clothing?" Yet this is a literal truth and is applicable not only to America but to the whole world. At a time of a surplus of all commodities, unemployment figures are daily increasing and the economic condition of the masses is nothing short of deplorable. During the last ten months or more there has been a steady shrinkage in commodity values and the world is poorer by that shrinkage. We were recently asked who had "made" the very large sums of money "lost" during the last few months by stockholders in India. The answer is that it is an equation which does not balance Scientists insist on the indestructibility of matter but commodity values are "sentiment" and not "matter."

VICIOUS CIRCLE CREATED.

Incidentally a vicious circle is created by the growing realisation of the wideworld extent of unfavourable conditions, insomuch as those without money cannot buy and those with money do not want to buy and consequently the shrinkage in values continues, seeming to confirm the wisdom of restricted purchases. Nevertheless the same argument carried to its ultimate conclusion means economic destruction and that being so the appearance of a corrective influence is inevitable. The world has never yet failed to balance the economic equation of supply and demand. In the present instance the difficulty is on the side of consumption restricted to a point which sane argument points to being below the world's real requirements, but in our opinion, a turn in the consumption trend will not come until the danger of a further break in prices is removed. The continuance of favourable weather increases the fear of a crop appreciably larger than required and the removal of the possibility of drought trouble in Texas further confirms such a possibility.

Last week we placed the progress of the American crop (which is of course controlled by weather) first in importance among market factors and there it must remain.

Without assuming the role of weather prophet it is impossible to say more, except that whereas in America the pric level still allows of a decline if weather continues favourable, in India the price level makes actual cotton a sound investment even in prices temporarily should go lower.

"INDIAN DAILY MAIL'S" VOLTEFACE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I would like to bring to the notice of the Bombay newspaper reading public, the frequent political somersaults that your esteemed contemporary, the Editor of the "I. D. M.," indulges in.

That paper, an organ of the ever changing Liberals, is something like a weather cock. It changes its views to suit the occasion as easily as a Paris fair dancer does on the stage. It used to cast mud at the venerable leader of the Nation when he began his historic march to launch Civil Disobedience. "Scrutator" then used to indulge in all sorts of talks that were not worthy of a writer.

This policy was deeply resented by the general public and the boycott of "I. D. M." began. The sales fell. But the catastrophe was adroitly avoided by a masterly stroke. It was lucky in securing Mr. Slocombe's now famous interview with Gandhiji at Yerwada. The editor commented favourably on the peace terms of our leader. Then the whole outlook of the paper changed.

The strong condemnation of the Simon Report by the Liberals inspired the editor to write a quite "Indian" editorial on the report.

He stood for cessation of hostilities on both sides on honourable terms. He freely advised the Government to implement the Congress in the R. T. Conference. He demanded after the Liberals, that His Majesty's Government should state in unequivocal terms that the R. T. Conference would meet to frame a Dominion Status Constitution to India. This policy culminated in his much admired open letter to Viceroy on the excesses committed by the police on the 21st June.

To his great chagrin, however, neither the British Government nor Lord Irwin was in a humour to take his advice seriously. The long-expected statement came from the height of Simla with a full endorsement of the same by the Liberals. This was a rude shock to the editor. He was in a fix. He knew that he was in duty bound to beat the drums to the Liberal tune. He summoned Mr. Scrutator who had already in his morning's nap come across in his dream a Khaddar clad young person—a Congresswalla—in fiery temper over the participation of the Liberals in the R. T. C. He had, on being half awake piously hoped that the young man had not spoken officially on behalf of the Congress? In this mood he had to present himself before the editor to be told that the wind had changed its direction and that he would have to use his yellow glare glasses as of yore. Thus equipped with his old pet eye-glasses, he was seen at Bori Bunder on Friday evening of Garhwal Procession. Is it a wonder that he saw everything wrong about the Congress, the procession, and the volunteers?

Let the reading public answer. The reply can nothing but a complete boycott of the "Indian Daily Mail" for all time to come.—Yours, etc.,

A CONGRESSWALLA.

To Photographers

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Perfection in Papers.

PAGET BROMIDE

gives rich deep blacks and pure whites and fine half tones.
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A. V. ASHRAMAM NAGAVALI, Bank Chicacole Ganjam Dt.

The Student

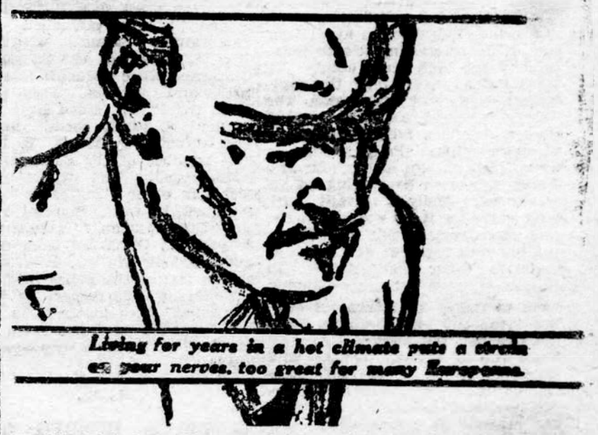
The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork fires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

BAYER

"All in"?



Living for years in a hot climate puts a strain on your nerves, too great for many Europeans.

THAT feeling of being "dead-tired" shows clearly that you are using up the last reserves of strength and energy. You are nearing the danger-zone, you are unnecessarily risking a serious break-down.

The energy you get from your regular diet is apparently not sufficient to pull you through the day without fatigue, or nervous over-exertion. You must have either more rest, or an extra infusion of strength.

Start taking Sanatogen. Every particle of this strengthening food — containing albumin and phosphorus — creates energy and vitality. A few teaspoonfuls after each meal, will nearly double the amount of energy-giving elements absorbed into your system.

When you use Sanatogen you will be able to work better and to enjoy your life to the full again. You will no longer be "all-in" after the day's work.

Slowly but surely your vitality will increase, your nervous resistance will be strengthened. Sanatogen will have given you a new reserve of strength filling you with youthful vitality and vigour.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

In all cases of Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate, and invigorates the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many little ills which you encounter from time to time.

But it must be Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

Thomas Wilkinson

Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers Thomas Wilkinson Ltd. *Manufacturing Chemists*, 46, Southwark Street, London, S.E.1. England.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

VILE PARLE TRACHES SPINNING.

A class has been started in the Lokmanya Sewa Sangha, Vile Parle, where instructions will be given in carding and spinning under expert guidance. The class is open from 7-30 to 8-30 in the morning for men and for women from 2 to 4 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Burma Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on July 14 and is due to arrive in Bombay on July 26 via Colombo

CONGRESS MEETING AT VILE PARLE.

A public meeting will be held at Vile Parle under the auspices of the Congress Committee at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday) when Shrimati Kantabehen Khandwala and Mr. N. A. Nanavaty will address on "The Present Situation".

CONGRESS MEETING AT BANDRA.

A public meeting will be held at Bandra at the New Patkar's Block, Bandra, at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday) when a number of speakers will address on 'Boycott'.

"B" WARD SATYAGRAHI VOLUNTEERS.

A meeting of the Satyagrahi Volunteers of 'B' Ward will be held to-morrow (Friday) at 8 p.m. at the Ward District Office for the re-organization of volunteers"

DADABHAI MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association will be held on Friday the 18th instant at the office of Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Solicitor, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 5-30 p.m.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, July 16.

Previous Closing Rate	13.03
To-day's Opening Rate	13.05
Difference	plus .02
To-day's Closing	13.03
Difference	Nil.
Broach Expectation	189 0 0
" "	218 0 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 16.

Previous Closing Rate	6.82
To-day's Opening Rate	6.85
Difference	plus .04
To-day's Closing Rate	6.86
Difference	plus .04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, July 16.

Silver	15	13	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver Forward	15	11	0
Lower	0	2	0

Tone of Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 16.

First settlement	46	0	0
Second instalment	45	11	0

Next Thursday

GRAND OPENING NIGHT FOR BOMBAY GENTS AND LADIES

KRISHNA FILM CO.'S

Glittering SWORD

On 24TH INST. | QUALITY PICTURE

AT

Royal Opera House.

Here is a story that will stagger your imagination, outdoor scenes that will thrill you to the bone, settings that will dazzle you.

STUPENDOUS, STAGGERING SUBLIME

INDIAN ART, INDIAN INDUSTRY

Pure Swadeshi Technique.

CONGRESS WEEK IN BOMBAY.

Brisk Enrolling Of Members.

A vigorous campaign of enrolling Congress members and broadcasting posters and pamphlets inscribed "Be a Congress member" throughout the city marked the third day's celebration of the "Congress Week" on Wednesday.

The activities commenced early in the morning when about a thousand volunteers went from house to house for enrolling Congress members. At the same several cars paraded the city and widely broadcast and pasted on walls in every street posters bearing the inscription "Every house a Congress House. Every member a Congress member, Be a Congressman to-day".

Twenty thousand posters had been so broadcast during the day.

The celebrations concluded with public meetings held at three different places in the night.

SAVE INDIA THROUGH SWADESHI.

—:o:—

On Wednesday night at 9 p.m. a public meeting was held at the Keshav Wadi, Princess Street under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, to propagate the objects of the Congress Week. There was a fairly large attendance of women.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, appealed to them to carry out the constructive programme, the most important item of which, she said, was Swadeshi which would save the nation 80 crores of rupees drained away by foreign cloth.

Sheth Surji Vallabhdas and his daughter Miss Laxmibai also spoke.

Mr. Nanavati said that the Congress which 45 years ago was a body of a handful men had now developed into a huge national institution. While it was true that practically every one was behind the Congress, they should be able to record their support by becoming regular members.

After some more speakers addressed the meeting the proceedings terminated.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

BOYCOTT WEEK PROGRAMME.

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee has arranged series of lectures on Boycott to the following places. Speakers from Bombay Boycott Committee have consented to speak.

Programme as follows:—

(1) Bandra 17th Thursday 9 p.m. Patkar's Blocks.

(2) Vile Parle 18th Friday 9 p.m. Gandhi Chouk.

(3) Andheri 19th Saturday. 9 p.m Place will be announced latter on.

(4) Malad 20th Sunday 8 p.m. Sevadal Akhada Malad.

"CONGRESS WEEK".

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Following is the programme for to-day (Thursday) for "Congress Week":—

8 p.m. Meeting at Koliwada Maidan, Colaba.

9 p.m. Meeting at Muslim Rashtriya Seva Mandal.

9-30 p.m. Meeting at New Nagvada.

9 p.m. Meeting at Napoo Hall, Matunga.

8-30 p.m. Meeting at B. B. Matunga.

RELIEF FUND FOR VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Appeal To Public.

The Volunteers Relief Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is in need of funds to give help to the dependants of these volunteers who have gone to jail, wounded or dead, The general public of Bombay and the various mercantile institutions will doubtless come forward and give their share for this humanitarian and charitable work.

The needs are immediate and the Relief Committee appeals for funds. The donations may be sent to the Congress Office, earmarked for the Volunteer Relief and should immediately demand for an official receipt signed by Sjt. Virchand Panachand Shah.

26 PICKETERS ARRESTED YESTERDAY.

—:o:—

Twenty-six Congress volunteers were convicted for picketing foreign cloth shops in Fort on Wednesday. The first batch of 13 volunteers took their positions in front of the foreign cloth shops at 2-30 p.m. They were immediately arrested and conveyed in a police van to the Esplanade Police lock-up.

In the afternoon another baton of volunteers replaced the arrested ones and these were also removed by the Police.

Large crowds of people continued gathering near Whiteaways' arcade and carry on mass picketing. One member from the public who was shouting "Boycott British Goods" was arrested by police.

FORT PICKETERS.

—:o:—

23 CONVICTED.

Twenty-three Congress volunteers were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Wednesday afternoon, charged with picketing foreign cloth shops in Fort.

Three of them were arrested on Tuesday evening and the remaining 20 volunteers were arrested the same morning.

The Magistrate passed sentences as follows:—

15 volunteers to suffer 4 months' rigorous imprisonment.

2 volunteers to suffer 2 months' rigorous imprisonment.

5 volunteers to suffer 2 months' simple; and one young volunteer to six weeks' simple imprisonment.

Congress Bulletin Still being Sold.

—:o:—

Inspite of the promulgation of the recent Ordinance against the publication of "unauthorised news sheets," the "Congress Bulletin" and the "Revolt" appear every day. The "Congress Bulletin" found brisk sales on Wednesday and copies of the Bulletin were sold both in front of the Congress House and at other centres in the city.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN BOMBAY.

Grand Total Of Convictions.

The Civil Disobedience movement in Bombay has claimed a toll of 1,456 convictions up to July 15th. The official figures now obtainable are as follows:—

Number of persons convicted during Wadala Salt raids in May	743
Number of persons imprisoned for defying the Picketing Ordinance	616
Number of B. P. C. C. officials jailed	40
Number of persons convicted for offences such as distributing pamphlets, etc.	57
Total	1,456

There have so far been five raids on the Congress House. The number of ladies jailed is three, namely, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, Mrs. Perin Captain and Mrs. Lilavati Munshi.

The name of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is not included in the list, as she was arrested and convicted at Dharasana.

DESH SEVIKAS.

—:o:—

Liquor shop picketing Sewikas are informed to come to-day at 3-30 p.m. to the Congress House as usual.

According to programme during the Congress Week to-day also Sewikas will approach merchants, etc., to collect fund with boxes to be utilised for the purpose of helping those families who have sacrificed for the cause of country during the present movement. Public will also be approached for enlisting Congress members.

NATIONAL FLAG BURNT.

—:o:—

Zemindars' Conditional No-Tax Move.

A volunteer, who was distributing handbills in connection with the holding of a political Diwan at Chuharkana on Sunday the 6th instant, was arrested by the policemen. This volunteer was given a lathi blow and taken to Malian without any reason. After being beaten he was asked to go away the next day. He was given no food for 24 hours.

The police proceeded to Malian and after belabouring some people arrested five men. They also set fire to the national flag in the presence of all.

A large meeting of the Zemindars of Sheikhupura District was held on the 6th instant at Chuharkana. The resolution regarding the payment of half the present excessive land revenue or in case of non-acceptance by the Government of their reasonable prayer, total refusal of payment was unanimously passed. A resolution appreciating the Gahrwali soldiers' conduct was passed "nem con."

Another resolution for the universal adoption of Khaddar and abjuring of liquor was also passed. The songs of Kavishar Narindra Singh was listened to with rapt attention.—"Tribune."

"KING'S GOVT. ABDICATED IN FAVOUR OF HOOLIGANS".

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)

motion through which the House could protest against the infringement of the public right of citizenship in this country.

Mr. Ranga Iyer said that by discussion alone would the House be able to satisfy itself whether a proper inquiry had been conducted by the Magistrate into the matter.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar hoped that the Home Member was not serious in his argument. Here was the testimony of two members of the Assembly regarding events which had taken place. The facts had been categorically put before the House by these members. "Here, where the Viceroy lives and the Assembly is sitting, under our very nose these breaches of law by the 'custodians of law' have taken place. Yet the Home Member argues that this is not the proper place to discuss them." (Applause.)

PRESIDENT'S LOGIC.

The President admitted that the matter was definite and of recent occurrence, but it must also be of urgent public importance. The pushing and beating by the European officers at Simla of two Congress volunteers, howsoever objectionable, unwarranted and undesirable, could not by any stretch of imagination be called a matter of urgent public importance. The President said that the matter also did not primarily concern the Government of India but concerned the Provincial Government and a debate in the Assembly on the subject was not justifiable. Therefore he ruled the motion out of order.

ANOTHER MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT.

There was also another notice of motion of adjournment. It was by Mr. Kartar Singh who confessed that he wished to avert trouble in Delhi on the 17th instant as a 'jatha' of Sikhs was reaching there from Amritsar. His motion was to discuss the very serious political situation arising out of the most unsatisfactory response of the Government to the Sikh demand and the failure of the Government to redress the legitimate grievances of the Sikhs in regard to the Delhi Sisganj Gurdwara incident of May 6.

Mr. Haig pointed out that the incident occurred on May 6 since when there had been a Magisterial enquiry, the results of which were published three weeks ago and the Viceroy had also received and sympathetically replied to a representative deputation of Sikhs. Mr. Kartar Singh could have tabled a resolution at the beginning of the Session instead of attempting to-day to make an adjournment motion.

Dr. Nandial occupied nearly fifteen minutes in reiterating his observation that the matter was definite, urgent and of public importance and warned the Government of the Jatha which was reaching Delhi to-morrow.

Mr. Kartar Singh emphasised that the Government's reply to the S. G. P. C., Amritsar, reached on the 4th. The Prabhandak Committee met on the 7th instant and passed a resolution to send the Jatha which was reaching Delhi to-morrow.

THE CHAIR UNCONVINCED.

The President said he was fully conscious of the religious susceptibilities of the Sikhs but not all the eloquence of Dr. Nandial could convince the Chair that the matter could not have been brought forward earlier than to-day. He, therefore, ruled the motion out of order.

Having been authorised by Mr. B. Das, Mr. K. C. Neogy (Dacca) moved a resolution urging the publication of the correspondence that had passed between the Government of India and the Bengal Government in connection with the recent outbreak of lawlessness in Dacca and the neighbourhood.

DACCA IN HANDS OF HOOLIGANS.

Dacca was for several days in the hands of hooligans just as he had read of the sack of Delhi by Nadir Shah. There was a feeling that the Government allowed these things to be done for the sake of policy and for God's sake let not people be driven into the fold of extremist agitation. Mr. Neogy assured the House that in Dacca the King's Government had abdicated in favour of hooligans for several days.

Continuing Mr. Neogy said that the seriousness of the situation could be judged from the fact that four days, mails were not delivered and even then delivery done from Post Office window so that people who could brave murderous attacks alone could come to take delivery. He would disappoint the Home Member by not raising the communal issue.

Mr. Haig: "I am glad."

"GOVERNMENT STAND DISCREDITED."

Mr. Neogy, continuing, said that no less than 60 Indian lives had been lost and half a crore of rupees worth property destroyed and the conduct of the authorities there was in such contrast that promptitude shown and force displayed by Government in meeting civil disobedience all over the country that even the "Bengalee", a supporter of Government, had said that the situation in Dacca had discredited the Government more than all the work of lawbreakers.

Proceeding Mr. Neogy read extracts from statements made by witnesses before the official Committee of Enquiry shewing that whenever they sent for police assistance they were told to "go to Congress for help." (Shame.) Gurkhas who passed the roads and saw people assaulted said they had no orders to intervene. (Shame.)

MORE INSTANCES OF LAWLESSNESS.

Mr. Neogy read out more statements given by Indians and Europeans regarding lawlessness in Dacca and said all lootings were carried out in broad daylight while the police made no attempt to prevent them. In one village 118 houses were entirely looted.

He severely criticised the inefficiency of the police and the Government policy and concluded by urging the Government of India to publish the correspondence so that all might ascertain how far the Government of India discharged their statutory obligations in respect of law and order.

Mr. A. H. Ghaznavi (Dacca) opposed the resolution. He said that both Hindus and Muslims had suffered. If Mr. Neogy was right in saying that the Hindus had suffered at the hands of the Muslim hooligans how was it that the Mussalmans had also suffered in life and property. He asked how could the Hindus be protected if the whole city was in the hands of civil disobediencewallas.

Mr. Neogy interjected: "Oh, the cat is out of the bag."

"GOONDAS ARE GOONDAS."

Mr. S. C. Sen deplored the communal turn given to the debate by Mr. Ghaznavi and emphasised that 'goondas' were 'goondas' whether they were Hindus, Mussalmans or even Government servants. But he blamed the Government for failing in the elementary duty of protecting the people. (Applause.)

Dacca was the headquarters of the Eastern Frontier Regiment and was the headquarters of the Government for one month and it was therefore idle to pretend that there was not sufficient police force at Government's disposal. He complained that the Governor and his Executive Councillors in charge of Law and Order did not visit the scene of the disturbances at Dacca as they did after the carters' strike in Calcutta.

Dr. Nandial said it was incumbent on the Assembly to bring to the notice of the Government any case of alleged injustice done to any one. If even part of Mr. Neogy's story was true a blunder had been committed by certain Government officials in Dacca. These must be punished after due enquiry and Government must thus inspire confidence.

MAHATMA'S HISTORIC MARCH.

—:o:—

RS. 200 FOR BEST OIL PAINTING.

The Industrial and Agricultural Engineering Company of Bombay writes:—

Kindly announce on our behalf that we are prepared to pay Rs. 200 to the best painting "in oils" depicting the March of Mahatma Gandhi on March 12. The painting should not only be realistic but also bring forth the full significance of the historic event.

An independent committee of judges will decide the winner.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES AND TERRITORIAL FORCE.

SHOULD THEY BE GRANTED LEAVE TO HELP IN PUTTING DOWN NATIONAL MOVEMENT?

At an adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Wednesday Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta and Mr. Kanji K. Master were again granted leave of absence subject to the decision of the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court.

Dr. J. V. Vora moved: "That the Corporation do approve of the cause of absence of Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, viz., imprisonment in jail for a political offence, from the Corporation's meetings till the end of November 1930, subject to the decision of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court regarding his disqualification."

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously. Dr. Vora moved similar resolution to grant leave to Mr. Kanji K. Master till the end of December 1930 subject to the decision of the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court regarding his disqualification. The proposition was seconded by Dr. P. H. Mehesheri and was carried without discussion.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES AND AUXILIARY FORCES.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Chairman of the Standing Committee moved a resolution of the Standing Committee regarding the grant of leave and leave allowances to Municipal officers and servants joining the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces. This resolution contained regulations which required to give effect from the 1st of April 1929.

Mr. Mulraj Kursondas moved an amendment to refer this matter to a Committee whether it was necessary to send municipal servants to the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces which were used to crush down India's fight for 'Purna Swaraj.

"A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY!"

The Municipal Commissioner said that as Indians thuey should all welcome the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces. It was their grievance that Indians were not admitted in the Army. Indianisation of the Army was the every-day cry of the Indians and these forces provided a splendid opportunity to the Indians to possess arms and get military training.

A DOUBTFUL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai doubted if the Municipal Commissioner who was an Indian really saw through the eyes of Indian. There was no doubt that Indians wanted Indianisation of the army but not to use this Indian army against Indians and to trample upon their rights. He had suggested to the Riot Committee to train the Indian police in the use of the arms. But the Government had appointed a number of European sergeants in the city police who used lathis mercilessly against defenceless Indians. Likewise these Territorial and Auxiliary Forces also would be used against Indians in their fight for Swaraj and they must seriously consider how far they should allow municipal servants to join these forces. He, therefore, supported the amendment.

Mr. Mulraj Kursondas: "The Auxiliary Force was actually brought at Wadala."

Prof. V. G. Rao pointed out that they had to consider only the rules and regulations affecting the leave and allowances and not indulge in extraneous matters. He (Prof. Rao), was himself connected with the University Corps and repudiated the suggestion that it was used to crush down Indian aspirations.

A STRAIGHT QUESTION TO A PROFESSOR.

Mr. M. N. Talpade asked Prof. Rao to remember that the Territorial and Auxiliary Forces were governed by military rules. He asked Prof. Rao if he was ordered in the course of his duty as an officer of the University Corps to shoot down a picketer would he obey the order or not.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai: He will have to shoot down his own father if he is ordered otherwise he will be court martialled. (Laughter.)

The amendment was put to vote and carried as a substantive proposition. The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

NATIONAL FLAG FOR UNION JACK.

Bombay Scouts Move.

The familiar sight of Indian boy scouts saluting the Union Jack may be seen no more in Bombay. A move to have the Union Jack replaced by the tri-coloured national flag has found the approval of most scout masters in the city.

About 30 scout masters met at the Sir Chunilal Mehta Hut on Tuesday to discuss whether in view of the present national awakening, the Scout movement in India should any longer remain under the patronage of the Government and whether the scouts should continue saluting the Union Jack.

TRICOLOUR COMES INTO ITS OWN.

These questions were hotly discussed and the concensus of opinion seemed to be that the tri-coloured national flag should immediately take the place of the Union Jack.

A majority of scout masters were also in favour of de-officialising the movement at once.

After several hours' discussion, a compromise was arrived at and the meeting decided that the President of the meeting Mr. J. A. D. Nacroli, (District Scout Commissioner) should be authorised to take up the following questions with the higher Scout authorities.

The question of de-officialising the Indian Scout movement.

The question of having an independent flag for the Indian scouts.

HARWOOD LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

—:o:—

Bombay Gymkhana Lose To East Lancs.

A large crowd turned out to witness the contest between the East Lancs and the Bombay Gymkhana in the Harwood League yesterday. The military team triumphed by 3 goals to nil after a clean and hard fought game. There was more resolution in the East Lancs' attack, and it was only the excellent goal-keeping of Wilkins that prevented a goal in the opening stages of the game.

The teams crossed over without any score being registered. After the interval Wood obtained the first goal with a powerful shot with the left foot. Peet a little later increased the lead after drawing Wilkins out of his goal. The Gymkhana made desperate efforts to reduce the deficit through Fisher and Butcher, but they shot straight at Lund, who had little difficulty in averting danger. Before the final whistle Peet added the third goal by clever dribbling and the military side retired comfortable winners.

The teams were:—

East Lancs:—Lund; Williams and Morgan; Jackson, Howard and Lyons; Lancaster, Burns, Peet, Wood and Smith.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Wilkins; Terry and Struth; Windley, Heys and Turner; Charles, Monteith, Fisher, Butcher and Innes.

Referee:—Mr. E. J. Turner.

TO-DAY'S MATCH—5-45 P.M. Duke's vs. Attached Section.

Flag Incident At Nagpur.

NAGPUR, July 15.

The National Flag which was hoisted yesterday on the Hislop College buildings was taken down by the College authorities this morning. Students of some other institutions again invaded the College, created an uproar, making teaching impossible and hoisted the Flag again. The Principal has now closed the college until further notice.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

ANOTHER WOMAN JAILED.

—:o:—

COIMBATORE, July 16.

Srimati Meenakshi Ammal was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment for inciting the police to disaffection.

One volunteer was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and another to four months' rigorous imprisonment for defying Section 144.

A volunteer was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for inciting disaffection among the police.—Free Press.

LABOUR TEMPERANCE DAY.

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

All mills remained closed to-day to celebrate Labour Temperance Day. The whole city was found placarded in the morning with temperance cartoons. Labour volunteers went in procession through the city and meetings were held simultaneously in 13 different labour localities. Resolutions were passed congratulating the labour volunteers who were arrested for picketing the liquor shops.

The General Board of the Municipality adjourned this evening in sympathy with the object of the labour day.—Free Press.

WAR SHIPS FOR EGYPT.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons to-day Premier MacDonald announced that two warships had been sent to Egypt and the Egyptian Government had been warned by the High Commissioner on behalf of His Majesty's Government.—Reuter.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE AND CONGRESS PARTY.

—:o:—

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons Col. Wedgwood asked whether His Majestys Government intended to summon the Round Table Conference even if there was no prospect of the representative Hindu politicians accepting nomination to it or before the Civil Disobedience campaign terminated.

Mr. Benn replied that the policy of His Majesty's Government with regard to the Conference was contained in the Viceroys speech of 9th July and nothing had occurred since then to suggest any need to qualify this statement.

Col. Wedgwood asked whether Mr. Benn intended to hold this Conference even if it was boycotted by the Congress Party.

The speaker intervened saying that it was a hypothetical question.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne asked what would be the character of British representation in the Conference.

Mr. Benn replied he could say nothing at present.—Reuter.

COMMERCE EXAMINATION RESULTS 1930.

D. COM. (L. M. C.)

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

OUR STUDENT SECURES FIRST PLACE.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1930.

CO-OPERATORS' OPPORTUNITY.

—:o:—

The "plot" is thickening. Negotiations between the three British Parties regarding representation at the Round Table Conference have, according to Reuter "reached a very delicate stage." A later message from London says that the MacDonald Government were so overwhelmed with the 'delicacy' of the negotiations that they have eaten humble pie and the Opposition Parties will be represented at the Round Table Conference. The Liberals decided to save the Simon report, while "Conservatives insisted on representation." The gravity of the plot was deeply exercising the minds of the friends of an an already truncated Round Table Conference. They were frankly troubled. Even the "Times of India" protested, in its own way, against the Tory-Liberal plot; while Shriyut Chimanlal Setalvad actually sent a cable to the Premier threatening to withdraw Indian Liberal support unless the November and July pronouncements were reconciled with each other. But, the crisis, so far as it affects the life of the Labour Government, was avoided. We have Mr. Lloyd George's assurance that he was not plotting against the Government on the Indian question. We have also his further assurance that "his negotiations with the Government on the matter ha' been most friendly." A healthy spirit of mutual accommodation in the interests of the Empire is abroad. A compromise was effected. It could not be otherwise, for Lord Burnham was there to see to it that a "satisfactory arrangement" was arrived at.

But while the Labour Government will be saved from a vote of censure, the fate of the Round Table Conference is sealed. For, whoever "shoulders the responsibility" for the Conference the British Delegation is to be an All-Party one. Now the Labour Government need not even give a solemn undertaking, public or private, that the Simon report will form the main basis of discussion at the Conference. The fact that Mr. Lloyd George's negotiations have been "most friendly" strengthens this view. But the decision of the Labour Government to bow down before the Opposition Parties should make it clear that the Round Table Conference will not serve the purpose which its most optimistic supporters, like Sjts. Setalvad, Sethna, Sapru, Jayakar and Jinnah were led by their imagination to "hope for and expect." We suggest to them thankfully to accept the opportunity which the united British parties are offering them and get out of the difficulty in which their over-responsiveness had placed them After Shriyut Setalvad's futile S.O.S., he and his fellow-Liberals cannot, consistently with public decency, have anything to do with the Conference.

CURRENCY FACTS AND FALLACIES IN INDIA.

—:o:—

The Report of the Controller of Currency for 1929-30 throws a most lurid light on the currency and financial fads in favour with the Government of India. As usual a great deal is made of world conditions,—particularly of the American crisis,—to explain away the currency manipulations and exchange manouvres of the Government of India. But no amount of such specious side-tracking will suffice to convince any intelligent and impartial reader that the legacy left by Sir Basil Blackett is anything but the most woeful burden and injury on India. The outstanding fact of the year's trade history is that thanks to the unnatural and impossible exchange policy forced upon the country by the late Finance Member of the Government of India, our export trade is being steadily and systematically ruined. Or rather, let us put it, in strict concordance with the facts admitted and presented by the Controller himself: that the Indian producer of exported articles is being scientifically squeezed out of world competition. To those of us in Bombay who have carefully watched the steady unfolding of the tragedy of cotton in Bombay, and understood the mystery of parity being imparity, it would, perhaps, come as no surprise that the Indian producer of exported articles is regularly getting less in money for the same or larger quantity of his produce exported. Last year we had commented on this phenomenon which was even then glaringly evident, at some length. There is, this year, a melancholy pleasure for us in finding that the course of events in 1929-30 has more than borne out our apprehensions. Says the compiler of the Report:—

"The price of the exports of raw and manufactured jute fell from 89 crores to 79, a decrease of 10 crores, though the weight only fell from 1,809 thousand tons to 1,765. Similarly, though the exports of cotton 'rose from 663 thousand tons to 727', the value fell from 66.25 lakhs to 65.08." No quantity figures are given along with the price statistics in regard to other important articles in our export schedule, though almost in every instance there is the same sad story of crashing prices. In the two chief staples of our export,—cotton and jute,—there is a definite disproportion between the price received for the quantity sold, which can be traced to no other factor than the unfortunate currency policy. In cotton for a 9 per cent. 'increase' in quantity exported, there was a 'fall' of 2 per cent. in the price received; while in jute, an 11 per cent. decline in value is set off against only 2-1/2 per cent. decline in quantity sold or exported. The Controller of the Indian currency system and compiler of this Report is, indeed, far too clever to draw the only valid conclusion from this damning evidence. But that will not prevent his critic from learning one more lesson about the incorrigible Indian Governors, and their impossible methods of Government, from this Report.

The tale of woe is manifest not only in the isolated instances quoted above. The entire export trade shows an indisputable decline. Lest the decline should seem too glaring, and its evidence too damning, the compiler of the Report has tried to be astute enough in the body of the Report to represent this phenomenon in the form of net balances; as in para. 6. But the Appendix (Statement II) contains enough evidence to damn all the saints in the statistical calendar, though even there the ingenuity of the compiler is not altogether absent. The statement gives, for purposes of comparative study, decennial average, pre-war as well as post-war ending 1923-29, followed by three annual figures for 1927-28, 1928-29 and 1929-30. The post-war decennium is not quite on a par with the pre-war decennium, owing to the total dislocation of the whole commercial system in 1921-22 following the mad gamble of a 2 per cent. ratio in 1920-21. But, even so, while the average annual exports and re-exports from India in post-war times amount to Rs. 326.65 crores, in 1929-30 they were worth only 317.93 crores. As compared to the preceding year, the decline of exports in 1929-30 was far greater,—being a fall of 20 crores, or from 337.96 crores to 317.93 crores. What ruins the Indian export trade so ruthlessly and steadily? What, but the Indian Government's exchange policy? The steady fall even in the re-exports from India,—i.e., exports of foreign produce from this country serving as an entrepot,—from over 12 crores in the post-war decennial average to about 7 crores in 1929-30 shows clearly that the long-headed merchants of the world are losing faith in the practice of making India a half-way house for their commercial career and activity. And how else can you explain that phenomenon except once more by reference to the exchange policy?

The compiler of the Report would have us believe that the general trade depression in the world is due in a measure to an all-round fall in prices. But his own Statement I, carefully studied, would amply reveal the fallacy implicit in that argument. The fact, however, that the bullion—and particularly, gold—net imports into India have been falling cannot be denied even by him, since it is evident from his own Statements III and IV. The average annual trade balance in favour of India in the post-war decennium has been 87 or 88 crores, against which the gold imported is about 26 or 27 crores. In 1929-30 it was only 14.23 crores, though our favourable balance of trade was over 79 crores. We are now supposed to be Gold Standard country. Are we, really? In spite of this evidence? The silver imports—net—are also falling—from the average of 15-1/2 crores to 3.62 crores in 1929-30. But the case of silver stands by itself. Here is a metal, which is steadily depreciating. Why then allow its imports at all? Government have been forced, in their last budget, to impose a duty on silver imports,—as though the mere fact of the duty would enhance the price of silver, and so add really to the silver wealth in the country! The question of silver is a world problem, since the demand for it is daily falling, and its supply is no way increased. But it is important for us in India more than in any other country because of the long connection of silver with our standard of currency. The various manipulations of the Paper currency or the reserves, recorded in the Report, do not help finally to remedy the situation; they only show to every one, who has the intelligence to read the writing on the wall, the intense gravity of the problem, and the compilers of such Reports would earn their huge salaries far better by fully analysing and exhibiting all the intricacies of the problem, than by trying to camouflage or explain away important points involved in the problem.

IGNORANT AND INDIFFERENT.

—:o:—

They do not know and they do not care—this is the sum total of the replies given by Mr. Haig on behalf of the Government of India, to the inquiries made by Shriyuts Cowasji Jehangir, Mody and Jayakar in the Legislative Assembly regarding the manner in which the Picketing and Intimidation Ordinances were being worked in Bombay. "The Government of India," said Mr. Haig, "are fully in accord with the action taken by the Government of Bombay"—a superfluous remark to make because one set of officials never give away another set of officials. But when Mr. Jayakar asked him: "Are Government aware that Congress volunteers are arrested even before they have molested any one before a foreign cloth shop?" Mr. Haig tartly replied: "I am not aware of any action taken, not justified by Law". Mr. Haig solved Mr. Jayakar's difficulty, completely to bureaucratic satisfaction, by adding "If people are arrested without justification a Court would not convict them." This ignorance of what has happened and is happening in Bombay shows to what lengths indifferentism can go in Simla. The manner in which the Ordinances are worked, the savage sentences, the absence on the part of the prosecution of any attempt to prove molestation, the acquiescence of the magistracy in this procedure have evoked a strong protest even from officialdom's friends, the Bombay Liberals. Does Mr. Haig realise, does Lord Irwin, who is evidently kept in ignorance of what is going on, appreciate, how this indifference to legal procedure on the part of those who work the Ordinances causes increasing bitterness?

BOMBAY LIBELLED.

—:o:—

As every body knows the Satyagraha movement has succeeded remarkably well in keeping true to its basic principle of non-violence. Even Mr. Haig has had to admit the fact—no doubt, grudgingly. And Indians of all shades of political opinion have cheerfully borne witnesses to the spirit of non-violence displayed by Satyagrahis. Bombay has witnessed many occasions during the last two months on which Congress volunteers and the public were sought to be dispersed by force. But there is not a single eye-witness of these "incidents" who can say that the people showed even signs of breaking out into violence. Yet it is becoming the fashion with Anglo-Indian journals to associate, by suggestion, violence with Satyagraha in Bombay. The "Statesman" of Calcutta refers to "riots" in Bombay, and so does the Simla correspondent of the "Times of India". To charge the Bombay public with riotousness is to indulge in a libel of the most revolting kind. Is there no element of honesty in Anglo-Indian journalism?

MARROT'S WATERPROOFS.

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The attention of our clients Messrs. K. C. Marrot has been drawn to a letter appearing in the issue of the "Chronicle" for to-day over the signature of one John Thomas of Chembur and we are instructed to inform you and to bring it to the notice of your readers that the allegations made in the letter are quite untrue and are unfair to and defamatory of our clients.

Our clients have never represented to the Congress authorities or to any other person or by advertisement or otherwise that they are dealing in German-made Water-proofs only.

We shall also thank you to publish this letter in the next issue of "The Chronicle" in fairness to our clients.—Yours, etc.,

MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court.

INDIAN WOMAN GIVES THE LIE DIRECT.

TO SOMA-SOAKERS OF ANCIENT INDIA.

(By Dr. G. V. DESHMUKH, President Anti-Priest-craft Association.

The women of India have done well in the present crisis from North to South, and East to West. Our Laxmi and Krishna and Saroj and Kamala, have proved by their spirit and courage, endurance, and heroism that the pristine vigour of the mothers of the race is not dead in spite of repression and subjugation by thousands of years and that the old soma-soakers have lied. They have given the lie direct to those degenerate religion makers of ancient times like Bodhayana and others who, in their soma-drinking orgies, restricted their liberties, fettered their choice of husbands, disinherited them, made them child-wives and infant widows on the excuse that they were without vigour or power (Nirindriyas). If any of them could be allowed to come back from the place where they must be expiating their sins what a shock will they receive to see the Indian woman rising to her full glory as (a mother of the race and) backbone of the Nation.

How the woman in all her glory of old was reduced to her present position of degradation by soma-soakers is a question which can be traced historically in ancient writings. There is nothing divine or inscrutable about it, like the origin of the world, or nature of Brahma. It is man-made.

VIGOROUS ARYANS.

When the old Hindus of the Vedic Period came down to India, they were a race full of life. They brought with them their folklore and legends and habits of Indo-European Period or Indo Iranian period. They sang their songs, worshipped nature; wrote poetry; drank soma, suffered from jaundice, an inevitable consequence of it, thought Soma a God and jaundice an evil, wrote a few more hymns, songs and prayers for both Soma and jaundice, and went on with life, "They created gods like Indra and Soma after their own heart, with Varuna as just sufficient steadying influence."

Their ideal was happiness—Swarga. No flabby inactive enervating ideal of Moksha (freedom from action) for them. If they gave sacrifice freely to gods they also wanted gods to return them the earthly happiness and heavenly paradise.

They fought the Dasyus, made love to women; were made love to by women without being very particular about 'race purity.' They produced children and acknowledged 19 different kinds of children and were thorough good sports giving the same chances to women as they enjoyed themselves.

INSTITUTION OF MARRIAGE.

From this state of liberty, how was the woman gradually forced down to her present condition? Shwetaketu was the the first seer to start the institution of marriage. Other Seers gave the duty of protecting the woman to father, husband and son; but for one Seer there were hundreds of Soma-soakers who drew the inference from these that "woman does not deserve Liberty." Other factors contributed to this opinion. Once marriage was started, a woman was looked upon as private property.

A LIVELY LADY.

Interesting are the doings of Surya, the Sun-maiden and Sarayu, the daughter of Twashtra. Surya was evidently a flirt who carried on with Asvins and Soma. Moon and Sun at the same time or different times. The second chucked her human husband 'Vivaswat,' even after the birth of her children, Yama and Yami and bolted over to the gods. The human husband Vivaswat, not to be outdone, follows her, finds her out, with the result that two more children, the famous 'Asvins' were born. This Vivaswat with his procreative faculties deserves to be the grandfather of human beings through Manu. However, the Lady Sarayu, again chucks him and goes over to gods.

THE NEW ORDINANCE.

Now with stories like these brought over from the Indo-European times or Indo-Iranian times, no wonder men were frightened about their womenfolk. After the institution of marriage, an ordinance said to be straight from the gods—revealed by them—went out saying one woman should have only one husband at a time; further another ordinance—one husband for all times.

I think besides these stories of mythology the trend that Hindoo Philosophy, was taking, was also utilised for the same purpose The philosophy of the Vedas was dealing with universal soul and individual soul and the origin of the world and the pageant of Nature of different lives, and different sexes, and flowers and trees and animals; in short of organic life in all its variegated enchanting forms.

INFLUENCE OF SANKHYA PHILOSOPHY.

The philosophy of 'Sankhya' of Prakriti and Purusha—where

(Continued on page 8,

THANKSGIVING DAY IN AMERICA.

MR. ANDREWS ON NEED FOR RACIAL DISARMAMENT.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS.)

On last Thanksgiving Day, I was asked by the Rev. John Haynes Holmes and Rabbi Wise to speak on India in Carnegie Hall before a vast American audience in New York. I have before me the manuscript and would like to send it for publication in India. It ran as follows:—

"What does Thanksgiving Day in America really stand for? It is surely the symbol of deliverance from a great oppression. It represents the beginning of the greatest struggle for human liberty of modern times. For it symbolises to American hearts the first day of landing of the Pilgrim forefathers of the American people. They landed out of the stormy wintry weather on a cold inhospitable coast: but from that day of landing—that Thanksgiving Day—the struggle for human liberty began in a new way in a new world. This first step led on by natural sequence to the Declaration of Independence; and the American Revolution, by which independence was won in the new world, inspired the French Revolution in the old world which shook Europe to its foundations. Thus Thanksgiving Day truly represents deliverance from human oppression. Every year we ought to balance our accounts and see what we can put down in the current year to the account of human freedom.

The Kellogg Pact during the year 1929 has been a mighty instrument of peace. We can congratulate ourselves on that and put it down to freedom's account.

ANOTHER SIDE.

But there is another side of the picture, which needs to be brought into prominence. Not only is there needed a disarmament between Western nations, but there is needed a disarmament of the whole West in its forceful dealings against the East. For every Eastern land is feeling to-day the same oppression which the Pilgrim Fathers felt. Just as a naval disarmament is sorely needed, even so a "racial" disarmament is needed in a still more imperative manner. A new Kellogg Pact is needed wherein it should be clearly stated that no race or nation should be kept under the control of another against its own will and consent. This principle needs emphasising to-day—more than any other—the elementary principle of racial liberty and racial equality. The American Declaration of Independence stood out boldly for individual liberty and individual equality between man and man. But the only safeguard of such individual liberty is national liberty.

My own adopted country is India. It is my second home and the greater part of my life has been spent there. I make a plea to America on behalf of Indian Independence. In doing so I would pay my deepest reverence to the Rev. Dr. Sunderland who at the age of ninety is still retaining the enthusiasm of youth in the cause of India's freedom. His book "India in Bondage" needs to be read and studied. Just as America declared her independence, so India has declared her independence and she looks to the best men in England and America to help her in the struggle."

The occasion of this speech was a unique one and it was widely reported.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

—:o:—

Gandhi Cap Banned In Simla?

It seems that the Gandhi cap has been banned in Simla. Wiring on the 15th instant our Simla correspondent says "Their very Gandhi cap is their offence and once they come up the Mall they are arrested on the spot." Our correspondent further says that on the 14th alone no less than thirteen volunteers were arrested We referred yesterday to the remarkable reply of Mr. Emerson that the Government of India had no "official information" regarding the ban on Gandhi caps in Guntur. Now a ban has been imposed at the very headquarters of the Government of India under the very nose of Mr. Haig. Are we to understand that the Government of India have no "official information" of it? Or is it that the cap has been banned with their approval in the interests of the wearers themselves?

The Epidemic Of Ignorance.

But lack of "official information" of what is happening in India is not the exclusive lot of Mr. Haig and his department. Official ignorance appears to be an epidemic rampant in Bureaucratia. The latest to suffer from the disease is our own Sir Ernest Hotson and that, too, in spite of such precautionary measures as "enquiries made by Government." In reply to a question in the Bombay Council he denied the truth of complaints regarding police excesses. We do not propose to dwell on incidents connected with the Dharasana or Wadala raids. Nor do we propose to recall sequels to bans on certain processions in Bombay and on picketing in the Fort. But what about the happenings of a particular Saturday incident that led the Anglo-Indian "Evening News" to call it "Bombay's Black Day"? Even the London "Daily Telegraph" had to publish full and sympathetic account of that day. Sir Ernest cannot, of course, be unaware of all this. But, presumably he has no "official information."

Case For Enquiry.

Cases are reported in which the accused brought up before magistrates under the picketing and intimidation Ordinances declare that they have been arrested even before they had picketed or that they were not even present at the place where the prosecution alleged the offence was committed. Yet they are sentenced merely on the strength of police evidence. The High Court must call for papers in the cases where accused have made declarations of the type we referred to and see that justice is done. In a case before the Resident Magistrate, Kurla, Mr. Patankar, who was accused of making speeches exhorting people to defy the Ordinances, emphasized that he did not address any meeting at all. It will be recalled that Mr. Meghani, a prominent social worker in the Kathiawad, was awarded the savage sentence, a few weeks ago, of two years' imprisonment although many well-known persons declared that he was not present at the place where the police alleged he had made a speech

Why This Delay?

On Friday next the Board of the Bombay Improvement Trust have on the agenda before them a letter from Mr. B. P. Wadke which reminds them that Mr. Delves, the Chief Officer, has resigned from their service from June 30th and that the Improvement Committee has not yet submitted its report on the question. He asks that "arrangements to fill up the post may be made soon" and concludes "Please note that the Board will not be responsible for his salary after the period of three months is over, as intimated by the Chief Officer in his letter of resignation." It is, indeed, incomprehensible why no arrangements have as yet been made to appoint a Chief Officer in place of Mr. Delves. At a time when retrenchment in the Improvement Trust's finances is essential, and when the question of handing over the affairs of the Trust to the Municipal Corporation is imminent, it is urgently necessary for the Trustees to find a Chief Officer to pilot the executive work of the Improvement Trust. Nobody is indispensable in this world and we are sure the Trustees will find no difficulty in filling the appointment in an efficient and economical manner.

Pandit Malaviya's Offer To Viceroy.

RECENT DECLARATION UNSATISFACTORY.

TERMS FOR CALLING OFF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(From A Secial Correspondent.)

BENARES, July 12.

On the 10th inst. i. e. the next day after the Viceroy's address to the Indian Legislatures, Pandit M. M. Malaviya delivered an important speech.

Panditji referred to the various events leading up to the present situation in the country. He recalled how, at the suggestion of some prominent Indian public men, the Viceroy during his visit to England last summer persuaded the British Government to permit him to make an announcement regarding Dominion Status and a Round Table Conference which the Viceroy made on the first of November 1929. When that announcement was made, Leaders of all political parties of India including Congressmen like Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru issued a statement welcoming the announcement.

DECEMBER 23.

"We took it, however, that the Round Table Conference was to meet not to discuss whether Dominion Status was or was not to be established in India, but to frame a Scheme of the Dominion form of Government for this country. All political parties in the country were agreed that nothing short of this would satisfy it. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Motilal Nehru met the Viceroy on 23rd December and asked for an assurance, even a priate one, that the Round Table Conference would meet to frame a Dominion Constitution for India with such safeguards and provisions for the period of transition as may be agreed upon. The Viceroy expressed his inability to give this assurance or even to promise that he, and the Indian and the British Governments would support and stand by such a proposal.

"Thereafter Mahatma Gandhi advised the Congress at Lahore to declare complete independence as its goal and to boycott the Round Table Conference.

MAHATMA WAS RIGHT.

"Like His Excellency the Viceroy" said Panditji, at that time I regretted this decision of Mahatma Gandhi, but subsequently events have shown that he was right and that a kindly Providence had guided him for the good of India to launch the movement of non-violent Civil Disobedience."

Panditji differed from His Excellency and held that Civil Disobedience including refusal to pay taxes was a thoroughly constitutional remedy in the hands of a people, to be used against a Government which ruled over them without their consent.

Referring to the fear of the Viceroy that people might refuse to pay taxes even after Swaraj were established in India, Panditji mentioned the instance of Bardoli and said it belied such fears.

"Nor does His Excellency's speech convince me that there was any necessity or justification for the Ordinances which he had promulgated. The Police excesses which His Excellency has defended, and even applauded, were utterly unjustifiable. The unprecedented amount of repression over such a wide area had deepened and intensified hatred against the existing system of Government."

DOESN'T GO FAR ENOUGH.

Pandit Malaviya expressed full appreciation of the Viceroy's desire to assist India to attain a large measure of self-Government. He also appreciated the sincerity and earnestness which pervaded that portion of His Excellency's speech which related to the proposed Round Tabble Conference. "It has certainly advanced the possibilities of a settlement. His Excellency has come nearer to what he refused on the 23rd of December last." But Panditji hoped that His Excellency and His Majesty's Government would advance a little further so that peace may be established. This could only be if the Government would accede to the nation's minimum demand as expressed by Mahatma Gandhi in his jail interview and by Pandit Motilal Nehru in his statement to the representative of the "Daily Herald."

"So long as the Government does not come to terms with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress, no self-respecting Indian should think of going to the Round Table Conference. And if there be any who should have the temerity to do so, we must by the force of public opinion make it impossible for them to speak in the name of any one except themselves."

OFFER TO VICEROY.

Panditji further continued: "If His Excellency the Viceroy would take a wise and courageous step, he will yet be able to help India and England to come to a happy and honourable settlement. The path of reconciliation is clear. The repression which is being carried on in the country, must be stopped and His Excellency should convey an assurance to Mahatma Gandhi, such as he had indicated in the interview which he gave to Mr. Slocombe in the Yerwada Jail. All political prisoners must be released. Civil Disobedience will then be called off, and we shall all then be put in a frame of mind, seriously to discuss the question of attending the Round Table Conference for the purpose of settling the details of the Constitution for a free India."

"But so long as this is not done," concluded Panditji "our duty is clear. We must carry on our present movement with the same intensity as at present regardless of the suffering imposed upon us. Nay, we must further intensify our struggle and by the sheer pressure of our sacrifices hasten the day when the Government would invite Mahatma Gandhi and others to settle the terms of an agreement."

DUTY OF STUDENTS.

Regarding the duty of students, Panditji said that he endorsed every word of the resolution which the All-India Congress Working Committee had recently passed. The Congress had not yet called upon them to leave their colleges. It was not necessary for them to do so at present but it had asked them to be prepared to serve the country in every manner when the nation's call comes to them. If and when a student's mother fell seriously ill, he laid aside his books for the time and rushed to his mother's sick bed to serve her. For the service of the Motherland, students must be prepared to suspend their moral duties temporarily to render whatever service and sacrifice be needed in the country's cause. Even at present and without a general call from the Congress such students felt the call of the Motherland could go out and join the movement.

NO HOPE OF GETTING ANYTHING.

—:o:—

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar's Views.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar in an interview in the "Madras Mail" says:

"The Viceroy's statement leaves things very much where they were. Its phrasing is admirable, but there is no business behind it. I notice, however, from the manifesto issued by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Pheroze Sethna, Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer and others yesterday and from the "Hindu's" editorial article last night that Lord Irwin has already made notable converts who have evidently forgotten what they had been saying till the day previous to the announcement. Mr. Jinnah, however, must be exonerated for he has stuck to his position right through. The statement that if the representatives of Great Britain and India agree, that agreement will be implemented by statute means nothing. That was not what the Gandhi-Nehru group, Dr. Sapru's group or the Nationalist group wanted. I certainly agree with Mr. V. J. Patel in his view of the statement and with Mr. Fenner Brockway that it contains no concrete assurance. I would only ask our politicians not to overlook the significance of the statement by the Viceroy that the agreement which will be implemented by statute must be such an agreement as could be accepted by all parties and interests in England. This is a gentle way of saying that the Labour Party cannot undertake to differ from other parties on the Indian issue. Of course, it is abundantly clear, and it is agreed on all hands, that India is not to get full and immediate Dominion Status, let alone my complete Independence."

TEST MATCH.

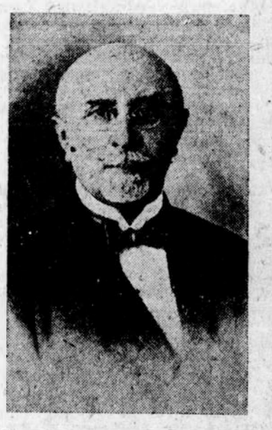
LONDON, July 15.

The Third Test Match at Leeds was continued to-day. England resuming their unfinished first innings had carried score to 375 for 7 wickets at lunch when Chapman and Tate were not out with 37 and 11 respectively. Hammond was out after scoring 113 runs.—Reuter.

RACE FOR THE ROUND TABLE.

Seven Sailors Hurrying To Secure Berths.

ON BOARD THE FRAIL BARQUE.



Srijut Pheroze Sethna believes in Swadeshi. Helps a British Colonial Company to export annually more than a crore out of India.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, 14 points man. Victim of the delusion that Swaraj can be won by arguing from a brief.

Srijut Chimanlal Setalvad, a leader with half a dozen followers, who has greater faith in Britishers than his own countrymen.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, a Responsivist who fails to evoke response from his countrymen. Highly esteemed by officialdom.

Mr. H. P. Mody, Paid Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Association, where the European element still predominates.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah, "Enfante Terrible" of Muslim communalists. Shines with the reflected glory of his father.

Srijut Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) incapable of appreciating the democratic point of view. By training and tradition an Indian political Tory.

Sail sail you sailors seven,
To save from a fix Captain Wedgwood Benn;
India's interests you need not mind,
Mahatmaji is there a remedy to find.

ANOTHER REVERSE FOR GOVT.

Lords Wreck Coal Bill.

"WE ARE TRUSTEES OF ESSENTIAL INTERESTS."

LONDON, July 15.

The Government faced another crisis to-day when its Coal Mines Bill.. was returned to the House of Lords for the third time for the reconsideration of compromise modifications in the Bill made by the House of Commons, and especially the Common's objections to the so-called "spread over" amendment of the Lords, namely a permissive ninety hour fortnight instead of seven-and-half hour's day as proposed in the Bill.

Lord Salisbury, Leader of the Conservative Opposition in the House of Lords, which was crowded, foreshadowed the acceptance of minor amendments made by the Commons, but firmly adhered to the "spread over" proposal.

COMMONS OPPOSED.

Lord Chancellor said that the Government was unable to accept the "spread over" amendment and the House of Commons, to a man, was opposed to it. This means that the Bill will become dead if the House of Lords votes to-night insisting on the "spread over" amendment.

LATER.

The House of Lords by 168 votes to 36 insisted upon the "spread over" amendment.—Reuter.

LORDS ARE TRUSTEES.

The House of Lords were the trustees of essential interests of the country and Parliament should be controlled by the considered opinion of both Houses and not by the despotic decision of Trades Union. declared Lord Salisbury in urging retention of the "spread over" amendment.

"Spread-over" could only last eight months. pointered Lord Chancellor, and he asked was it worthwhile causing widespread provocation and resentment among workers for the sake of eight months. (The original Act which Bill modifies expires next July.)

The clause might be permissive but when starvation stared men in face, they were no longer free agents and peace thus imposed could not last long—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

—:o:—

Bombay, July 16.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 16th Colaba Point 0.13", Fort 0.90", J.J. Hospital 0.19".

Total since 1st June to date 16th Colaba Point 32.07", Fort 35.27", J. J. Hospital 31.65".

Total for the corresponding period of 1928 Colaba Point 43.16", Fort 49.92", J. J. Hospital 40.29".

Total for the correspondin period of 1929 Colaba Point 39.88", Fort 52.59", J. J. Hospital 42.23".

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CONGRATULATIONS TO MR. ANEY.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, July 15.

A public meeting was held on Sunday last, on the Reay Market grounds, under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Divekar to offer Poona public's congratulations to Mr. Aney, Dr. B. S. Moonje and their followers who were sent to jail for Forest Satyagraha at Pusad. Between Maharashtra and Berar there is a peculiarly affectionate relationship and it was but natural that the meeting should have created special enthusiasm among the people of Poona. In his introductory speech the President observed: "As one of the truest disciple of Lok. Tilak, Mr. Aney, the uncrowned King of Berar, had launched a movement of Forest Satyagraha and he was jailed for six months with a few volunteers. The next day, another disciple Dr. Moonje committed breaches of the Forest Laws and once he was sentenced to a day's imprisonment and to a week's for the second offence. The most condemnable part of the whole story was that Mr. Aney was sentenced under the charge of theft. He was a member of the Assembly a few days and was fit to be seen even by the Viceroy and other Government members. The C. P. Government would have shown greater common sense had he been tried for breach of Forest Laws.

Mr. R. G. Bhide paid a tribute to Mr. Aney's spotless character, splendid self-sacrifice and national service and also exposed the Government's policy of convening Taluka Darbars to counteract the present movement. Dr. Palsule, Mr. Talwalkar, Mr. Waghre, Mr. Kasinathboa Pashankar, Mr. Patel and lastly Mr. H. V. Tulpule paid glowing tributes to Mr. Aney's and Dr. Moonje's services and incidentally referred to the general policy of repression being relentlessly pursued by the Government. After singing the National song the meeting was declared to have been dissolved.

DARBARS.

The officialdom seems to have become active in doing its own propaganda work. The bulletins issued by the Director of Information are, of course, there. In addition to this, in Poona District Darbars are being held in the Talukas. One such was held at Baramati. The people did not want it. There was hartal in the town on the day. But with huge efforts, the Darbar was any how held. At Junnar and some other places, similar attempts are being made.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The session of the Bombay Legislative Council is proceeding here. The R. T. Conference to be held here to-day is to be held to-morrow as H. E. the Governor was indisposed. This upset the whole programme. The Governor will address the Council on Thursday and then will leave for Simla. The present Council seem to be the most objectly reactionary. Mahatma Gandhi's release was strongly opposed and finally Dr. Nariman, in indecent and indiscreet haste, withdrew his resolution. Rao Bahadur Kale's resolution regarding Inquiry into Sholapur affairs, was negatived, to the share of the Council. It was a pity to see Mr. K. B. Abdul Latif and Mr. Ligade unblushingly standing up to oppose the inquiry and making all the manner of allegations against the Congressmen of Sholapur, now undergoing abnormally long terms of imprisonment when the debate on this very resolution was going on, the news of the High Court Judgment in the appeal of the four Sholapur accused sentenced to be hanged, was received and it gave a touch of pathos to the proceedings. The vote was taken at 7-5 p. m. and after the day's work was over and the Council adjourned every one left the Hall with feeling of disgust towards the present Council!

YOUTH LEAGUE ACTIVITIES.

Mr. A. V. Patwardhan, a graduate of the Hindu University, has come over here from Ahmednagar and other places where he had been doing useful propaganda work. He has been lecturing to college-students and urging them to do their duty in the national struggle. The other day he lectured to the Fergusson College students and to-day he is addressing the Sir Parasharam Bhau College students. He is a fluent English speaker and he has very powerfully impressed the student-world of Poona. Private and public meetings are taking place for Swadeshi propaganda among students.

GORE AND KHADILKAR.

The relatives of these two brilliant and active but now jailed Secretaries of the Youth League, went to the Yeravda Jail on Saturday last to see them. The interviews were granted. Both of them have suffered greatly in health. They were given clothes which were almost rags. The whole body of Mr. Khadilkar peeped out from the holes in his shirt. Though interviews are granted for 20 minutes, they were removed after ten minutes' talk. Both of them are graduates of the Bombay University and one is an honours one. Neither has any previous conviction. And yet the fact is that they are placed in the C Class and seem to be harshly treated. It is said that the trying Magistrate did not recommend any class. It was certainly his duty to do so at the time of the judgment, at least, immediately after they were sentenced. The fact of their being put in the 'C' Class has caused resentment among the younger people of Poona, particularly among the College-students.

The Cricket Season has commenced. Matches are being played on the Sir P. College, P. Y. C. Gymkhana, Deccan Gymkhana grounds. On Saturday and Sunday last, the Union Club, the Jolly Club and other school and college clubs played matches. The Union Club appears, from its victories, to have forged ahead in the game.

The anniversary of Baji Prabhu was celebrated on Friday last in the "Itihasa Mandal", when Mr. D. V. Apte delivered a lucid speech on Baji Prabhu's exploits.

"FOR PRESERVING INTERESTS OF ENGLAND."

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Questionable Methods Of Law & Order.

GUJERAT M. L. C. RESIGNS.

Mr. M. H. Shah, M. L. C., has addressed the following letter to the Governor:

When I entered the Council I had thought that I would be useful at the present juncture in establishing the spirit of good will and sympathy that should exist between a State and tis subjects, and had also thought that the British Government would respond to the state of feeling in this country roused by the indiscret pronouncements by some time-serving Statesmen of England and equally indiscreet report of the Simon Commission. But I was totally disillusioned on finding that the Indian Government instead of sympathetically viewing the agitation in its true light as a sincere expression of public opinion, resorted to a policy of illegal repression which had marked their actions ever since the present agitation was inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi.

Hereto I am sorry to find, the Government disregarding its own responsibilities and duties to this country, which it was morally and legally bound to serve faithfully and loyally resorted to questionable methods of suppressing constitutional manifestations of its opinion in the sacred name of preserving law and order, thus using a weapon entrusted to their charge for the petty ends of preserving the interest of England rather than of this Country, which maintained them.

I am supported in holding this view by the recent announcement made by His Excellency the Viceroy which even a member of your Excellency's Government has expressly stated to be vague and indefinite.

I have, therefore, decided not to be a member of a body which under the Government of India Act forms part of that Government and consequently I tender my resignation of my seat on the Bombay Legislative Council which please accept.

Your Excellency's obedient
MOHANLAL H. SHAH.

Nadiad,
July 15, 1930.

MRS. AMBALAL SARABHAI PICKETS FOREIGN CLOTH SHOPS.

Merchants Agree To Suspend Sale.

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

Picketing of Foreign Cloth shops was resumed to-day, as the time given by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel to dealers of Foreign cloth to come to an understanding with him expired yesterday. Panch Kuva and Maskati merchants Mahajans have agreed to stop the sales of Foreign cloth for the time being. The rest gave no such undertaking. As soon as picketing was resumed their shops were closed. Picketing however, was continued. Among the picketers are several men and women from families of prominent mill agents, including Mrs. and Misses Ambalal Sarabhai clad in orange-coloured saris.—A. P.

"MALNUNTRITION MAIMS ITS MILLIONS."

Get Your Geegaws At Cost Of Your Brother's Life.

"SWADESHI—MY LIFE-LONG RELIGION" SAYS ACHARYA RAY.

MADRAS, July 15.

"I am Swadeshi, and Swadeshi is my religion. Political considerations do not sway me". With these words Sir P. C. Ray declared open the Swadeshi Exhibition organised by the Madras Swadeshi League this afternoon at the Gokhale Hall in the presence of a distinguished gathering including many ladies. He added:—"I dislike the word "Boycott" and I have always avoided in my speeches and writings the use of this term. Boycott is for a specific object and on the subject being gained, its "raison d'etre" ceases to exist, and it is called off, whereas Swadeshism is based upon pure love of ones goods made in ones country.".

The Exhibition will be open for two weeks.—A. P.

When one visits an exhibition in a European country a kaleidoscopic display of multifarious samples and patterns greets his eye—he is simply bewildered at the variety of articles displayed. It takes a long a time to do justice to a simple wing of the exhibition. When, however, a genuine Swadeshi Exhibition is opened in India, the sight excites one's commiseration at the poor show it offers and this is the reason why I am almost in agony of despair when I go through the table of imports from foreign lands. For instance, from 1927-'28, India imported among other things, besides textiles and sugar which taken together amount to or even exceed 70 crores:—

Cigarettes, (3-4 crorers); drugs and medicines (2 crores); vehicles, mechanically propelled, (including motor cars) (6 crores); motor cars only (3½ crores).

Drugs and medicines we cannot do without and certainly can not be included among articles of luxury and this is the branch of industry which my humble self has the honour to represent.

Our college educated Science graduates, instead of hankering after 25 to 30 rupees worth clerkship would do well to run tanneries on a small scale. I have to repeat the same doleful tale as far as the Bengalis are concerned. In the suburbs of Calcutta known as Tangra and Beliaghata, there are some 250 small tanneries run entirely by Jut Mussalmans and Chinese. They ply a lucrative trade. It is, however, very much to be regretted that though the Calcutta University has been turning out year aftre year hundreds of B Sc's, M.Sc's and a few D. Sc's too, they are as helpless as new born babes owing to lack of initiative and pine for miserably paid berths.

The 'half-tanned leather' about which I spoke is produced by illiterate 'chamars' who have got hereditary traditional skill. If, however, our science graduates would only acquire the requisite technical knowledge these half-tanned hides and skins could be exported in the perfectly finished condition and additional crores of rupees could be earned.

SEED EXPORTS.

It causes me, as a chemist, deep anguish of mind to find that over 14 crores worth of oilseed (chiefly groundnut) is exported abroad from your province, out of India's total export of 26Z crores of oilseeds. The total weight of the oilseed exported comes up to 12 lakhs of tons. When it is remembered that nearly 2/3 of the weight represents oil-cake which is a valuable cattle-food as also a manure, the loss to the country is simply incalculable. Moreover, the oil extracted from it in the foreign lands, e.g., Holland, Belgium etc. when hydrogenated, returns to us as vegetable ghee, which we have to buy again at a far higher price. How utterly helpless we are!

20 MORE COLLEGES PLEASE!

The one remedy which has hitherto suggested itself to our leaders and educationists is the multiplication of universities. Create new universities and manufacture graduates 'ad infinitum' and unemployment will be removed. Evidently they proceed on the homeopathic principle: 'similia similibus curantur'. Within the last few years two new universities have been created in your own province and I seriously question the wisdom of those who are responsible for them. Take again the United Provinces. Formerly, the university of Allahabad used to cater for the entire province, but now we find that you have some half-a-dozen additional ones which have sprung into existence mushroom-like. I need not enumerate them.

As you are aware, emigrant Chinese swarm over Malaysia. An American writer of note thus throws a side-light on the economic condition of that penninsula. "Penang, from the lines of bullock carts unloading rubber on the harbor front to the streams of pleasure cars (about ten Chinese to four British and one Indian) pouring along the magnificent highway to the 'the peak' we find to be one of the busiest lives in South Asia. Like Singapore or Rangoon, it is an outstanding illustration of how the westerner is bringing together the races of Asia in great cosmopolitan cities, originally to labor for him, eventually to unite to push him out. Chinese run the small business, docile black Tamil and their scarlet clad and tinsel bedecked women do the heavy work".

TAMIL AND CHINESE.

Mind—the Tamil begins as a coolie and remains forever a coolie; whereas the Chinese coolie ends as a dollar-millionaries. No wonder, many more rich rubber-plantations are owned by the Chinese than even by the Europeans. This further illustrates that academic culture created only swelled-head do-nothings.

Although I am intimately connected with half a dozen industries in Bengal. I have always been a staunch advocate of the Charka. Let me again repeat, perhaps for the hundredth time, some of the reasons which led me to plead for the spinning wheel.

The craze for industrialisation has seized many of our publicmen, but the example of Europe and America ought to be an eye-opener, as has been well-said—"Half the people in industrial countries are racking their brains in devising labour-saving appliances and the other half in solving the question of unemployment". The latest figure in England is nineteen lakhs, while according to Mr. Thomas there were over three millions unemployed in Germany and half a million in Italy and the unemployment figure in the United States was given as from three to six millions.

MILLWORKER'S MISERABLE PLIGHT.

After all, barely two million hands find occupation in the mills and other industries. Look towards Bombay and Calcutta, where a few capitalists thrive and lakhs of sweated labourers, living in the slums and chawls, drag a miserable existence, where the infant mortality rises from 400 to 500 per thousand. I have often drawn attention to the fact that in several parts of Bengal rice-mills are being started. No doubt such mills line the pockets of the proprietors; but one such mill is the means of snatching away bare morsels of bread from scores of destitute widows. The Manchester School of Economists had a good time of it for close upon half a century from the time of Cobden to that of the nineties of the last century. They were under the comfortable delusion that all other countries in the world would remain forever backword, supply raw-materials and Lancashire alone would flood them with finished piece-goods. But now not only the continental countries, but even China and Japan, not to speak of India, have got cotton-mills of their own with the result that Messrs. MacDonald and Lloyd George are at their wit's end to solve the unemployment riddle.

WHAT WE CAN DO WITHOUT.

Cigarettes, automobiles, toilets, gramophones, gewgaws and tinsels in the shape of toys, electric torches and sundry other things which dazzle our eyes and capture the hearts of our youngfolk, are articles we can do without to a large extent.

To the students of economics, Madras is known as a comparatively poor province; but the foreigner who visits your city and finds the show-rooms exhibiting fashionable motor cars would run away with the idea that verily this is a province overflowing with gold.

I have, of late, been conducting an extensive investigation on the total amount of food stuff grown in India. One would naturally think that fertile Bengal has a large surplus of rice. Unfortunately, as far as she is concerned there is a deficit of one maund of rice per head per year. Mr. Latiff in his "Economic Aspect of the Indian Rice Export Trade" also arrives at the same conclusion. According to his computation based upon official returns the total quantity of rice required for use in India is 33.51 millions of tons approximately, whereas the total yield in ton is only 32 millions and he concludes that but for the relief which Burma rice gives to the people of India, the consequences would have been disastrous.

MALNUTRITION.

No wonder that Lieut. Col. McCarrison of the Pasteur Institute, Coonoor, in his memorandum submitted to the Royal Commission on Agriculture should authoritatively state: "of all the disabilities from which the masses in India suffer, malnutrition is, perhaps, the chief. The more spectacular, endemic and epidemic diseases such as Cholera, Malaiaria, Dysentry Tuberculosis and Leprosy kill their thousands yearly: but malnutrition maims its millions and is the means whereby the soil of the human body is made ready for the rank growth of the pathogenic agents of many of those diseases which afflict the Indian people. * * * Malnutrition is thus the most far-reaching of the causes of diseases in India". It will thus be seen that the articles of luxury we indulge in is in exchange for morsels of bread—leading to malnutrition.

On this ground Mahatmaji has very properly all along insisted that the Charka is the only machinery suited to the rural area. Mr. Jack speaking of a district in East Bengal says that "the time-table of cultivator, when his land is unfit for jute, shows three months' hard work and nine months' idleness". The district from which I come grows only one crop in the year known as the "aman" paddy and the peasants live absolutely idle live for full nine months in the year. A secondary occupation would prove a god-send to them.

BORN SWADESHI.

I am born Swadeshi and I am glad that you have named this exhibition as "Swadeshi Exhibition".

I have disliked the word "boycott" and I have always avoided in my speeches and writings the use of this term. Boycott means a resolve not to use the foreigner's manufactured goods, so that he may be financially a sufferer. By bringing pressure to bear upon his pocket he may be brought to his senses and made to grant concession. 'Boycott' is thus for a specific object and the object being gained its "raison d'etre" ceases and it is called off; whereas "Swadeshism" is based upon pure love of on's country-made products. I am Swadeshi and Swadeshi is my religion and it has been my life-long end to manufacture those articles which I have to import from foreign lands. Political consideration does not sway me.

WHAT CAN IT ACHIEVE.

What Swadeshi can achieve can be illustrated in a few words. As soon as the recent movement began, the rich and the poor—the masses and the classes—as if by the waving of the magicians wand forsook the cigarette and took to the "bidi" with the result that thousands of loafers and unemployed who finding no occupation took to "goondaism" are now working hard at the making of the "biri". In the bye-lanes of Calcutta and in every nook and corner you find groups of youngsters sitting in a circle and briskly plying their fingers at the new handcraft and earning as much as a rupee or more per day. I do not as yet know how far this new spirit has pervaded your province. I do hope the contagion has spread everywhere. If our people would only take to "biri", three to four crores of rupees, which used to be drained out of the land, would be distributed among the masses.

—:o:—

INDIAN WOMAN GIVES THE LIE DIRECT.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

Prakriti the female, woman, binds down Purusha, man, Purusha—part of Brahman—universal soul—in this miserable existence! Although too indolent to do anything, Purusha is pining away to be one again with the universal soul; but it is Prakriti by Maya, another word with female gender that is keeping him away from the Emancipation (Moksha).

It will be noticed that in this philosophy the wordly active part is attributed to Prakriti (female). From the religious point of view the misery of the soul is due to this female.

SUBJECTION OF WOMEN.

One can well imagine how drunkards at carousing festivals would strengthen their argument that "woman does not deserve liberty," by illustrations drawn from philosophy and how it would go down with great applause with selfish people who all wanted female slaves.

It may be asked why these early wise men should be called drunkards and their conferences carousing festivals. Look at all the religious sacrifices enjoined by "the Shastras." More than half of them are dedicated to Soma—Drink. Drink in the morning. Drink in the afternoon. Drink in the evening. No inspiration without drink. Soma is leading to Jaundice.

But by that time the great harm that coul dbe done to the women by Soma soaked law-givers had already taken place.

DRINK, WOMEN'S ANCIENT ENEMY.

In fighting drink to-day women are fighting against their oldest enemy, the Soma, the enemy of the last 5,000 years which has done incalculable harm to the womanhood of this country.

How from the adult wife, friend of man, woman was degraded to the position of infant wife in this pseudo-religious country of ours, I propose to describe in my next article.

INGRATITUDE OF THESE INDIANS.

Give Britain "Backchat."

"YAFFLE" ON INDIAN SITUATION.

Under the heading the "Light of Asia," Yaffle, in the mail week's "New Leader" in his inimitable way, analyses the present Indian situation. He says:—

"I have had enough of the Nationalist question. Lately I have stood at the bedsides of nine retired colonels, who burst bloodvessels at the mention of it, and I hope I am humane enough to have decided to keep a dignified silence on the subject of India—a silence, which in my opinion, should only be broken by machine gun fire, and the voices of magistrates giving sentences.

These Indians are beneath mention. Their ingratitude is proverbial. We make them part of the greatest Empire the world has seen—though I admit I haven't seen it myself. We honour them by letting them work our cotton factories for us when the preposterous demands of the Lancashire people for a new shirt per head per annum makes labour costs prohibitive; we allow their princes to win our Derby. And what do they give us in return? Backchat.

We load them with benefits rich enough to make them sick, which it generally does. We pour money out on them. We employ 80,000 Indian women in our mines for 6d. a day—more than I had for pocket money when I was at school.

And in spite of this, they are getting more and more depraved. They even wear less clothes than before. I see that the consumption per head of cotton for their clothes is 14 yards to-day compared with 16 yards before the War. Some say that this is because of their greater poverty; that cannot be, because our trade with India is enormous. It is due to their indecency; either they wear less or don't send their things to the wash to often. And for that same reason they allow their children to run about naked to a later age than before.

LOSING INDIA!

There have been suggestions that we are losing India. May I remind the British workers of Lord Rothermere's recent warning to the working class—that if we lost India there would not be enough money to pay their doles? Workers should realise this. Many of them are inclined to grumble at the way cotton and jute manufacturers are shifting their business to India, where they can get labour at a fraction of the price and thereby throwing Englishmen out of work.

It is curious that the workers cannot see that this is really a benevolent system, evolved in the interests of the workers. Let me make this clear. Cotton mills cannot make a profit in England because of the high wages. And if business men did not make profits there would be no rich men and nobody to tax, and the Government would have no money. Therefore if we lost India, the Government would not be able to tax the £150,000,000 odd which English business men and shareholders make out of Indian labour, and there would not be enough to pay doles in England.

Now there is little dicerence between a dole and a wage; therefore, instead of grumbling because the Indians have got their jobs, the English workers should rather reflect how pleasant it is to let the Indians to do the work—while they get the money. They should regard themselves rather as English gentlemen having a lot of blacks to work for them. This, if I interpret it correctly, is Lord Rothermere's idea, and I think that if Labour speakers, instead of stirring up discontent against Imperialism, would put this point of view to the workers, it would go far to create a happy sense of unity between all classes in this country.

AN INTERESTING FORECAST

But the most provoking part of his article is his forecast of coming events. He says, as he will be observed that India will have some kind of self-government so that Indians can think they are governing themselves.

"Not that I am absolutely against giving India self-government. In this connection, I may as well tell you a secret. The fact is we are actually going to give it to them. I was talking yesterday to Mr. Ebenezer MacSolomon Shnitz, the chairman of the All-British Bank. He pointed out that the only way to govern people in the right way, is to make them think they are governing themselves. He showed me how since the British working class elected their own government, he and his fellow bankers have obtained complete control over the world situation and are now dictating the whole course of industry. He said he never expected that the British Government would accept rationalisation so easily, but added with native cosmopolitan shrewdness, "nothing makes men so amenable to control as the belief that they are ruling."

He is in favour of giving India its own Parliament because, he says, nothing is so useful to a banker as the idea that a Parliament governs. I did not understand that; he laughed when he said it, and so did I, because he had just given me a cigar. It may have been a joke, and I can never see the point of international jokes. But he went on to say that people always grumble until they have got a Parliament, so if you want to keep them quiet, you give them a Parliament first, and then you can get quietly or with the doings. But, of course, it must be really native, each member must bring his birth-certificate and all that. He says that the more native and democratic a nation's Parliament is, the less they notice who formulate their financial system.

It is probable then, that in the interests of sound world-government it may be necessary to give India its own Parliament, in order to prevent them from governing themselves. But I ask you not to say anything about it yet, as the details have not been arranged. So in the meantime, you may go on saying that Self-Government for India will break up the Empire and all that.

"GOD'S ENGLISHMEN" ON INDIAN REFORMS.

Labour Left Wing View Of Simon Report.

The "New Leader" of June 27 analyses the proposals in the second volume of the Simon Report as follows:—

The proposals in the second volume of the Simon Report amply justify the fears we expressed a fortnight ago. So far from attempting to meet the Indian demand for self-government and the honouring of our pledges to establish "dominion status," the acceptance of these proposals would most definitely close the door to any real self-government in this generation.

LACK OF IMAGINATION.

The Commissioners' claim that "what we have put forward has been written in a spirit of genuine sympathy," may well be granted, but it does not absolve them from the charge that their recommendations show them to be lacking in the one thing above all others important in any consideration of the Indian problem—the imaginative understanding of the Indian point of view without which sympathy is useless.

"PATERNALISM."

The fatal defect in the proposals, which destroys the hope of self-government, is that they seek to continue indefinitely conceptions of "paternalism" in Government which are the mark of the true Tory mind. These conceptions have their root—whether or not the Commissioners are conscious of it—in that "satanic pride" of race, as Gandhi calls it, which of all things is most galling to the self-respect of India.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The proposals embody far-reaching changes in Central and Provincial Government, but the real authority and final seat of power remains with the Viceroy and the Provincial Governors. They represent an attempt to combine the appearance of democratic Government with the reality of British domination. In the case of the Provincial Legislatures these are to be popularly elected and to be responsible for the Government of the Province, subject to certain controls, but "the Provincial Cabinet is to be appointed by the Governor after the General Election and it may include one or more non-elected persons."

So that the Provincial Government, as apart from the Legislature, will not be selected by the free vote of the electorate, but will be appointed, perhaps even against the expressed intention of the voters, solely by the Governor. In addition, the Governor is given power to over-ride decisions of the Legislature, and, if he considers it necessary, may impose taxation, expend its proceeds, and even pass new laws without reference to the elected Legislature.

THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

Similarly, while the Central Legislature would be composed of representatives elected by the Provincial Legislatures, its Cabinet, as is the case now with the Indian Assembly, will be appointed by the Viceroy and to him only will it be responsible.

The only important change proposed here is that the slight safeguard now existing in the appointment of the Viceroy's Councillors by the Secretary of State for India (which gives the British Government at least a nominal power of interference) is destroyed, and the appointment in future will be made by the Viceroy alone.

The Viceroy has also powers for all India similar to those exercised for a Province by the Provincial Governor.

He may, if he thinks fit, pass new laws without the consent of the Legislature or even against its will. He may veto laws passed by the Legislature, reject taxes passed by it, or impose fresh taxes of which it disapproves.

In short, he is in the position to wield dictatorial power without fear of effective challenge from the elected representatives of India and answerable only to an alien European Government.

THE REAL SEAT OF POWER.

It is significant, as an indication of the mind of the Commissioners as to the length of time during which they view the continuance of India's tutelage, that in their proposals with regard to the "Defence of India" they remark with reference to the complete "Indianisation" of the Army, "we see no prospect of its happening for very many years'." The Commissioners proposed that the existing Army in India should "no longer be under the control of the Government of India, but would be under an Imperial authority which would naturally be the Viceroy acting in concert with the Commander-in-Chief."

While it may be true that in the view of the British Military Command the effective defence of India is a vital element in strategic considerations far removed from India itself, it is equally true that the continued assertion of British control over the military forces in India is essential to the maintenance of British domination over the India.

It is a realisation of this fact that accounts for the Indian demand for "Indianisation" of the Army as one of the essentials for the achievement of self-government.

LABOUR'S RESPONSIBILITY.

In face of the proposals in this document, it is poor comfort for us to be told that probably no other country in the world would have been half so generous.

The British People through its elected representatives is pledged as a whole, and the Labour Movement directly through its Conference decisions, to Indian self-government. We believe the National Labour Party meant it to be taken seriously when it declared in "Labour and the Nation":

"It believes in the right of the Indian people to self-government, and the policy of a Labour Government would be one of continuous co-operation with them with the object of establishing India at the earliest possible moment, and by her consent, as an equal partner with the other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

We expect, and we think the mass of the Labour Movement expects, that pledge to be honoured.

THE ESSENTIAL UNITY.

It appears to us to be quite irrelevant to argue that the facts presented in the first volume of the Report rendered these proposals inevitable. On another page Mr. H. W. Nevinson catalogues some of these difficulties and we have no desire to belittle them. But, no matter what stress is laid on difficulties of race, religion and language; on problems of illiteracy, the caste system, the vast distances and the backward villages—the great over-riding fact remains, that all India which is politically conscious wants an end of British domination.

True, sections of it may want it in different ways, but that does not make it any easier for Britain to maintain her rule permanently in face of a united desire that she should go.

GOD'S ENGLISHMEN.

The proposals of the Simon Commission are essentially irrelevant to the main question as it exists now. They deal with a situation that is gone. During the course of their long deliberations, events in India have travelled fast and far past them.

In a curiously revealing passage, the Commissioners tell us that:

"In writing this Report we have made no allusion to the events of the last few months in India. In fact, the whole of our principal recommendations were arrived at, and unanimously agreed upon, before these occurred.

"We have not altered a line of our Report on that account, for it is necessary to look beyond particular incividents and take a longer view."

A truly marvellous imperturbability! "God's Seven Englishmen" are true to their type.

MR. H. P. MODY AND MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you be pleased to publish the following query in the next issue of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Will anyone enlighten the public how, Mr. Mody happens to be Chairman of the Mill-owners' Association and spokesman in the Legislative Assembly? He is neither a Mill Agent nor a Mill-owner.

Will the Mill-owners' Association give an explanation for this.—Yours, etc.,

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EGYPTIAN POLITICS.

LIBERAL PARTY'S TACTICS.

WAFD'S STRONG, EFFECTIVE OPPOSITION.

The following version of extracts from the Egyptian Arabic papers may explain the situation. "Al-Yom", a Wafdist organ, says:—

"History in Egypt goes backward two years and the Constitution will become once more a plaything, the player of which this time is not yet known. The Egyptian nation will become once again the toy of some player and those who agree to be his colleagues a mere flock of sheep. The Constitutional Cabinet resigns today for the sake of the Constitution. It resigns because it cannot be enabled to issue a law the object of which is to protect the constitution against any tampering by any traitor and criminal. It resigns because it cannot be enabled to issue a law to protect the parliamentary regime against its enemies who are lying in ambush for it. The law which the People's Government insist should be issued is no innovation; nor does it constitute an act of oppression. On the contrary Articles 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71 and 72 of the Constitution lay down that such a law should be enacted and enforced. (The writer proceeds to quote several paragraphs of the articles referred to support his contention).

"Election after election has been held and also several parliamentary sessions and no law to regulate the penalty to be inflicted on traitors who suspend the Constitution wholly or partly has yet been issued. (The writer proceeds to refer to the suspension of Parliament at the time of Mahomed Mahmoud Pasha and to argue that, had it not been for the great struggle, the Egyptians would have been still looked upon as a flock of sheep.)

"There is no doubt that the members of the Senate and of the Chambers of Deputies, by unanimously expressing their confidence in the Cabinet have proved the fact that fourteen million Egyptians consider the constitution sacred and will not allow any of its articles to be interfered with.

"The fact to-day is that the nation wishes to go, in its loyalty of the Constitution, to the furthest possible limit.

"The Nahas Constitutional Cabinet has considered it its bounden duty to tender its resignation in order to protect the Constitution, because the splendour of office was not the object any of its members had.

The 'Siyassa' (Liberal Constitutional Opposition) says:—

It is disgraceful ignorance or charlatanism to say that the present Cabinet crisis is due to the Constitution or in order to protect it. The fact of the King refusing to sign the proposed law to try Ministers in order that it may be submitted to Parliament, is not all contrary to the Constitution. According to the Constitution the King has the right to refuse the project of any of the laws submitted to him by the Government. In fact. His Majesty has the right to refuse to sign a law which has been passed by Parliament, and no one can imagine that His Majesty is obliged to sign a law which he considers prejudicial to the country, as no one can imagine that a minister is obliged to sign a law for the same reason. As articles 34, 35 and 36 of the Constitution are clear on this subject the real cause is the fact that the present crisis is on account of the Constitution and on account of the law to try ministers. The real cause is the fact that the Cabinet realised the horrible mistakes it made during the five months it has been in office, how it brought the country to the verge of financial ruin, and therefore decided to escape in order not to bear the heavy responsibility of these acts.

"The demonstrations the Cabinet arranged and caused in both Chambers of Parliament prove what we say. In the Senate the President did not allow some of the members to make a noise as soon as the Ministrs had left after reading the Premier's statement, but as soon as the President left and Vice-President replaced him the Senate began to put in force its conspiracy, and speeches were made sighing for the Constitution.

"As for the Chamber of Deputies the conspiracy was more evident and insolent. When Nahas Pasha made his statement and left the Chamber, Dr. Ahmed Maher made a proposal supporting the Cabinet and confirming the Chamber's confidence in it. Although this proposal might have been approved without noise, a member rises and makes a statement punishable by the penal code without protecting himself with parliamentary immunity, because he acted against the Constitution which says that the person of His Majesty the King is inviolable. Although the President protestetd against the use of such words, the members repeats them. If the Constitution is thus safe, and if the King has only exercised his constitutional right, why these conspiracies, and why the resignation of the Cabinet, if it is not to conceal its disgraceful crimes many of which are punishable by law."

ARMY TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

The Ministry of War has ordered the commandants of three brigades of the Egyptian army, of all arms, to proceed to the provinces to maintain public order.

The Cairo division has been ordered to send detachments of the 7th and 9th infantry battalions to Tanta, Benha, Zagazig, and Shibin El Kom the third brigade, encamped at Mangabad, is to send detachments to Minia, Beni--Suef, Assiut and Kena; and the second brigade stationed in Alexandria will send detachments to Damanhur and Mansura.

The tents, munitions and provisions required by these detachments have already been sent.

Orders have also been given to the first and the second cavalry regiments, and detachments of infantry to be stationed with a section of artillery at points to be indicated later.

The Government having learned that a number of Wafdists were distributing a circular inciting people to a rising, gave orders to the police to seize the circulars and arrest those who distribute it.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

It is understood that Ismail Sidky Pasha has not invited any one to join his Cabinet in his capacity of member of a particular political party, but on account of his known abilities. When therefore he asked certain persons belonging to political parties to take part in his Cabinet, he did so on account of their personal attributes. Those who adhered to their parties asked to be excused, while the others accepted.

It is reported that the programme of the Ismail Sidki Cabinet will be neutrality with regard to the political parties, but that it will be more than an administrative Cabinet, giving its attention also to political affairs.

An extraordinary situation has been created by a decree adjourning Parliament for a month. The decree is dated June 21 but the Chambers had already arranged to hold a meeting yesterday (June 23). There was great speculation, therefore, as to whether the arranged sittings of the Chamber of Deputies and Senate would be ment.

Article 39 of the Constitution says:

The King has the right to prorogue Parliament, but this prorogation must not exceed one month and must not be repeated during the same session without the approval of both Chambers.

Article 36 says:—

Parliament is summoned every year to hold its ordinary sittings before the third Saturday of November. If not summoned, it will meet, in virtue of the law, on that day.

The ordinary session lasts at least 6 months, and the King declares the prorogation of Parliament.

The object of the above decree is therefore in order that Parliament sroould complete the 6 months' spoken of in the last paragraph of Art. 96, as Parliament met on Jan. 11 last and completes 6 months on July 10 next.

When these 6 months expire, the session will be completed and the Constitution thus not violated.

INCIDENTS IN FRONT OF CHAMBER.

When the Chamber met after all many ugly incidents took place before the any entry was finally accomplished. A Senator Mohamoud el Ghannen Bey came into conflict with an English Police Officer, who, unlike the previously mentioned officer, intended to carry out his instructions and refused to let the Senator push his way into the Chamber. The Officer threatened Ghannen Bey that unless he stood back he would fire at him. Ghannen Bey replied that he would force an entrance even if he in his turn had to use his revolver. A sudden rush of the crowd, however, separated the two. Other Deputies, who were refused entrance, used force and at last succeeded in rushing past the police into haven of the Chamber. Cairo is now a ferment and it is felt that, following the calm, the storm has begun to break. But we have every confidence that the Cabinet's determination to maintain order be adequately fulfilled.

When the Deputies had entered the Chamber and some sort of order had been achieved, Moustapha Nahas Pasha rose shouted in a loud voice so that all might hear above the noise. "I must ask you to stand up and give the following oath:—I swear in the name of God to be truthful and faithful to the Constitution and to defend the oath which I took to safeguard the Constitution with any sacrifice which is at my disposal." Then Nahas Pasha cried, "Long Live the Constitution." This was followed by tremendous enthusoasm in the Chamber and Wissa Bey Wassef had great difficulty in making himself heard. Eventually he proceeded to the reading of the Royal Decree of Adjournment. When he came to the statement that the Decree was in accordance with Article 39 of the Constitution, there were shouts of No, No, not in accordance with the Constitution," and a further tumult followed.

This lasted some time and finally Wissa Bey Wassef made himself heard and read the names of Deputies in order to take check of those that were present according to the usual custom. After the Deputies left and everything was over, the session was concluded at about 6-40 p.m.

As they came away Deputies were heard remarking that they felt that they had upheld their honour and the honour of the Constitution, though a number of them expressed considerable concern as to what the Cabinet of Ismail Sidky Pasha would do in the future. Nearly all the Deputies with whom I conversed considered that when the Wafd returned to power the police officer who had let them enter should be remunerated in some substantial way. In the meantime he deserves the severest penalty which the Government in power can inflict, for there are few sins worse than that a police officer should disobey such definite orders from headquarters; that a police officer should be so influenced by political views as to obey a body of people defying authority, is absolutely unforgivable.

At the meeting of the Senate, which was allowed as the President. Adly Yeghen Pasha, had given the required undertaking, exactly the same procedure was followed as in the Chamber.

Swadeshi Prachar Samiti, Bengal.

—:o:—

To encourage the use of Indian made articles by the public, a Swadeshi Prachar Samiti was established a few days back under the auspices of the various Commercial Associations of Calcutta. The Executive Committee consists of representatives of the different commercial associations. Mr. N. R. Sarker was elected as President, Mr. Ramjee Hansraj, Vice-President, and Messrs. S. C. Ghose and H. P. Bagaria were elected to act as Honorary Secretaries. The objects of the Association are:—

(a) To encourage the use of Indian made articles by Indian public;

(b) To carry on propaganda by all constitutional means to achieve its objects;

(c) To start, encourage or help the starting of industries to manufacture articles now imported from abroad;

(d) To start, help or encourage the opening of Swadeshi stores for selling articles made in India;

(e) To collect, supply and distribute information about Indian manufactures;

(f) To open branches at such places as the Committee may think fit to achieve the objects of this Association;

(g) Generally to do and perform all acts, matters and things conducive to the achievement of the aforesaid objects.

NOTE.—By Indian made articles is meant such articles as are manufactured by Indian concerns and in which the capital employed is mainly Indian.

Besides carrying on house to house propaganda, the Samiti intends organising a permanent exhibition of Indian made articles to bring the consumers and producers together. A number of articles which are imported from abroad are manufacutured in India, but owing to want of financial facilities and lack of organisation the producers cannot effectively advertise their goods due to which many people who would gladly give preference to Indian made articles continue to use foreign things. The Samiti, therefore, requests all manufacturers and producers of Indian made articles to furnish them with samples of all goods manufactured by them together with their price-lists and supply all such information as may help the Samiti in drawing the attention of the public towards Indian made articles. The samples received will be exhibited in the various parts of Calcutta and in all important towns of Bengal. The Office of the Samiti is located at:—135, Canning Street, Calcutta.

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ICILMA Vanishing and Cold Creams have proved "good friends" to thousands of discriminating womenfolk and they can help you, too. These two Creams are dependable because of their perfect purity.

Icilma Vanishing Cream, which contains the Natural Spring Water from North Africa, acts as a tonic and stimulant to the skin tissues, and guards the complexion against the bad effects of extreme temperatures.

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At night use Icilma Cold Cream, massaging it into the skin, for the pure oils cleanse all dust and dirt from the pores, revitalising under-nourished surface skin, and revealing the fresh glow of a youthful complexion.

YOU may use these two Creams with perfect safety, for they are made by a series of processes specially designed to prevent the growth of superfluous hair.

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Children should be merry and happy even in cities and still more so in the country. Your children are loved and tended, well fed and properly clothed, if they are miserable and moping, there is a cause. Have you seen that their blood is kept pure?

A course of Iron Jelloids No. 1 for children, may make for your children as it has for others all the difference between bounding health and drooping sickliness.

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What the People Say

LIBERALS EXPOSED.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Liberals pretend to X-ray something new in the Viceroy's latest speech. The Viceroy himself says that "The gravity of the present situation does not deflect my judgment on the question of constitutional reform by a hair's breadth to the right or to the left "So he stands exactly where he stood in last November. The fact that the R. T. Conference was to be free and unfettered and the Simon Report was not to be the basis of the discussion was known long ago. In spite of this knowledge, Liberals were demanding a declaration to the effect that the Conference was to meet to frame a Dominion Status Constitution (of course with reservations). Now it appears inconsistent that the same Liberals who demanded such a declaration and who welcomed the Peace proposals of Mahatmaji and Motilal Nehru as "quite reasonable" should find it possible to be the signatories to a document which offers and appeals for co-operation especially after hearing a speech in which the Viceroy says that his views have not progressed by a hair's breadth and impresses that the Simon Report was a document of great infrinsic value and naturally the authority of the report must be great. No wonder Mr. V J. Patel dismissed the speech off with the contemptuous remark that it was the old old thing repeated.

If such capacity to adjust to whatever that offers itself is the much boasted "practical sense" of the Liberals, if they can change their platforms, it would be trecherous to show the least respect for the greatest of the Liberals. They hear a current of sincerity and deep sympathy in the Viceroy's speech. Do these exponents of the constitution think that the Viceroy is the one man concerned in the business? Are they not underrating the opposition of the Conservatives and Liberals when they intend to go to the Conference on the strength of personal friendships and sentimental verbosity of the Viceroy? What guarantee is there (their protestations of patriotism should be taken with a pinch of salt) that moved by the difficulties of the Labour Government (one wishes that things happening in India moved them) they will not betray India for paltry concession?

Now that all the leaders of the country (I refer to those who could speak for the people and, not for themselves) are behind the bars (iron) the Liberals find the field open and it is amusing to see them broadcasting their views, issuing their statements feeling a sense of importance, almost imagining that they can represent India at the Conference. It would be well if they knew their standing in the country. It would be better still if they take lessons from their attempt to settle the communal question. They tried their hands where Congress had failed and now everyone knows in what a sad farce it ended without the participation of the Congress giants one may rest assured that the R. T. Conference will be a more colossal failure.—Yours, etc.,

M. S. HASSAN.

Vishramadham,
Poona, July 13.

BRITISH NATIONAL ANTHEM.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read "The Stinger's" letter on the above subject with much interest.

It is refreshing to see good sense being used by the Radio Club authorities deciding to drop a silly custom and keeping peace is infinitely more sensible than insisting in its continuance and creating disharmony. Government may well profit by this example!

It is an absolute fact that even in England there is always a section of the theatre and cinema audiences who never wait for the Anthem to be finished; this is even true of the cinemas at Cambridge and Oxford. The Englishmen seems to have quite a flair for showing off his "patriotism" outside Great Britain which usually makes him a grotesque figure in foreign countries.

If the Anthem had the satisfaction of at least, being a tuneful or inspiring piece of music (of La Marseillaise) it would not get on people's nerves so much but as it is it jars frightfully on my asthetic nature and if for no other reason, for this, it should be banned!

Making people stand at 'attention at every show dance etc. willy nilly makes it an utter farce.

Would these 'injured' Army-men stand at attention if "Bande Mataram" were played as well?

It is up to the Indian Cinema proprietors to use their own common sense, follow the admirable example of the Radio Club and respect the wishes of their chief clientile—the Indians, and cut "the Anthem" right out.—Yours etc.,

D. R. D. W.

MRS. LUKMANI'S CONVICTION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Only the other day the Mohammedan lady picket of Vile Parle camp, the daughter of the late Justice Badruddin Tyebji and relative of Abbas Tyebji in jail, was sentenced to four months' rigorors imprisonment by the Kurla Magistrate. The Order of Kurla Magistrate is very significant and marks the development of a further phase in means and methods of maintaining law and order. Like the Magistrates of Guntoor, and Lahore, the Kurla Magistrate has tried to win immortality for himself.—Yours, etc.,

ANSEE.

Bombay July 9.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY.

—:o:—

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—It would be in the interest of the Nationalist Christian Party if the names and addresses of the office-bearers are known to the public.

I would like to suggest that the Nationalist Christian Party should rganise a big procession as a protest aganist the repressive policy of the Government.—Your, etc.,

N. H.

A WORD TO CONGRESSMEN

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now that the processions and public demonstrations have become the order of the day I think a word to the wise will be not be in vain. Recently we have seen that public organisations other than the Congress have been organising public demonstrations and processions without previously obtaining the sanction of the Congress. This is hardly fair to the Congress officials on whose shoulders lie the responsibility of preserving peace and order, in the country. All those who consider Congress to be the supreme National Institution must see that all political propaganda is done through the Congress. There should be no public demonstrations and processions without the consent of the local Congress Committee. The control of the Congress is absolutely desirable in view of the present condition prevailing in the country. In Bandra alone no less than three processions were taken out without even the knowledge of the Congress officials. This sort of propaganda is likely to puzzle and perplex the Congress officials and hamper the progress of their work. I am not belittling the work done by non-Congress organisation but I think it is high time to point out the undesirability of holding public demonstrations without consulting the Congress Committees.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

"YOUNG FOLK'S LEAGUE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to inform the readers, that I have resigned from the "Young Folk's League," for patriotic motives, as it is predominently an European affair. I should like that all Indian members of whatever caste or creed should do the same, in order to show that young India is no less united than their leaders. In these critical times, all the energies should be devoted to one purpose. It is not not enough to pray and work for India but also to dictate openly that we are for Indian "Swaraj", and will have nothing to do with Englishmen's leagues, till we have obtained real self-government.

Therefore my earnest advice to all Indian members of the League is to sever all connections with it, as soon as possible, and to help the cause of their Motherland.—Yours, etc.,

LIMJEE K. PANDAY.

ENSURING 'SWADESHI'.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—You will kindly give room for the following in your esteemed paper. There is no doubt that the wave of nationalism which is forcefully sweeping over the country, has so far changed the mind of the nation. Taking the people, blessed with higher education, in general, we find a distinct change from a convenient callousness to ardent activity. The stiffening of the boycott of foreign goods, has no doubt changed the outlook of the consumer. Every consumer who believes in the principle of 'Swadeshi', and applies it intelligently to his day to day purchases, finds himself an honest doubter when fine goods are pushed into his hands. What he means by 'Swadeshi' is that the goods called "Swadeshi' are either absolutely Indian, or are partially Indian and perfectly non-British. It is extremely difficult and manytimes impossible to elicit the necessary information about the goods from the merchants. Unfortunately, our ideas of scientific salesmanship are not so developed as yet, to appreciate careful inquiry. I know personally that such an honest inquiry is misinterpreted as inquisitorial in certain shops. Moreover, in this hurricane of national activity, there is no time either for the buyers or the sellers to indulge in the scientific ways of striking bargains. It is the first and the foremost business of the Congress, in the present instance, to see that consumers, whether educated or otherwise, get Swadeshi things, as far as possible. I would very humbly suggest to the Congress to issue certificates of the genuineness to those dealers who stock 'Swadeshi' goods. All people believe in the word of the Congress, and they would take any article certified as Swadeshi, unhesitatingly. The Boycott Committees of the Congress in various parts in India, should examine the particular goods produced within their respective jurisdictions, in order to be satisfied as to their genuineness, and issue certificates to the manufacturers. The manufacturers should send the copies of these certificates to their agents or distributors, who should in their turn exhibit them in their shops or showrooms. I think this is good from the point of view of the customers as well as the producers. This system will not be a particular burden on the boycott organisations and if it happens to be one, they have to bear it in the interest of the country.

This seal of authenticity will effectively check sharp practices and underhand dealings, which do more harm to the national cause than anything else. I hope my suggestion is given the consideration which it deserves.—Yours, etc.,

B. B. BHAJEKAR.

N. Powell Building,
Sandhurst Road,
Bombay 4, July 13.

IS WEARING OF GANDHI CAPS A DISQUALIFICATION?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Last Saturday I had been with a friend of mine to the Poona Meteorological Department where my friend wanted to see one of the staff, Mr. Desai.

I went before my friend to make my entrance first but the man at the door refused me admission. On being questioned as to his attitude he asked me in his domineering tone to take off my Gandhi Cap when only the proud functionary said that he would admit me. I could not gauge his mind and the feelings that were aroused in him by the "Darshan" of the cap. I asked the servant whether he was prohibiting my going inside with the 'White Cap' on on the strength of instructions from superiors or because he dreaded the man with the Gandhi Cap on and that was why he was not allowing me to get inside. The man spoke nothing on the point but simply said that wearing of Gandhi caps disqualified one and all from effecting an entrance into the office. He further haughtily asked me to go beyond the compound to which I replied that I would stand boldly there with the cap on my head. He once again threatened me but I stood calmly there awaiting the arrival of my friend from inside. I once thought to report the behaviour of the man to his superiors in the Meteorological Department but eventually I was not disposed to do so for certainly I thought that it was unmanly to go inside having removed the 'White-Cap'. My friend also returned soon and we went townwards.—Yours, etc.,

H. B. B.

Poona, July 13.

CHRISTIANS & POLITICS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I regretfully gather that some of my missionary and non-Indian friends have taken offence at one or two things I am reported to have said from the chair at Wednesday's lecture delivered by Father Elwin, at Blavatsky Hall. I am offering the following explanation, because I believe that mutual understanding between individuals of the same or different groups is of vital importance at this time. I have in mind specially those who were not present, as my concluding remarks are not reported in detail and a word of explanation may throw a different light on the matter.

I did urge and will always urge the Indian Christians to become independent at the earliest opportunity of foreign organisations whether they be Government or missionary. Such complete independence implies absolute self-support in the work carried on by Indian Christians and, I feel sure that every true missionary at least ought to rejoice at the dawn of such independence for Indian Christians in India. Unless and until we achieve this complete independence, we will be handicapped in every effort at self-expression, whether in national, social or religious life.

The reference to the fact that we had to have the meeting at Blavatsky Hall, because it would not have been possible to get other, Christian institutions to lend their halls for a meeting of this nature, was perhaps, not altogether fair, since definite refusal was not given by every single Christian organisation in Bombay, but at the same time it must be frankly owned that Christian organisations are afraid of anything that smells of politics. Knowing this those who called the meeting did not wish to implicate Christian organisations in things that look dangerous and inexpedient. Even at the back of this fear of politics in the minds of Christians generally, and of Indian Christians in particular, is an attitude or mentality of a slavish character which needs not only to be condemned, but shaken off by every real Christian who loves his country dearly.

This is exactly what I was pleading for, though the English language—a foreign tongue for me—failed me, and what I said sounded worse than it was meant to be.—Yours, etc.,

T. N. TILAK.

University Settlement,
Reynolds Road,
Byculla, July 14.

WELLINGTON AND WATERLOO.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I chanced to see in your issue of the 9th instant a letter in reply to "Paul Pry" in which Dr. D'Avoine says: "It is true that the British were hard put to it on that memorable day, and they were already retreating in the Foret de Soignes when the timely arrival of the Germans saved the situation. . . . " Will you permit me to correct an historical inaccuracy in this statement? The fact is that the French cavalry was charged by the British and the German Hussars and driven into the valley. Once again Ney led and the enemy's fire took the horsemen in flank. At 6 p.m. the French cavalry fell back exhausted. This was the climax of the battle. Now the five battalions of the Imperial Guards (which were kept as reserves) were seen advancing under Marshal Ney, and Wellington ordered his gunners to stand up and make ready; and placing himself at the head of his troops met the advancing onslaught. On a short while cries of "Guards give way!", 'Treason!', and "Sauve qui peut!" were heard on all sides. Panic reigned supreme in the French host who in the morning had "defied a banded-world". Immediately the French retreat began, and Napoleon from the heights of La Belle Alliance watched the onset with a spy-glass and turning pale as death, exclaimed, "They are mingled together. All is lost for the present." With tears trickling down his cheeks he fled from the field and never stopped till he reached Charleroi.

It was only when the French retreat had begun that Blucher came up with his army to avenge the shame of Jena and Austerlitz, The Prussians pursued the French and the retreat was changed into a rout for the French, and Wellington's victory into an overwhelming triumph for the Allies.

Dr. D'Avoine quotes two lines from Hugo's "Les Chatimente" but it is the voice of the historian that we credit and not the voice of a poet. What students of history require is not merely the logic of fiction but the starner logic of facts.—Yours, etc.,

JEHANGIR R. P. MODY.

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The Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbarkhan.
The Hon. Mr. Justice A. Kensington.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Rao.
The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edulji Wacha.
The Hon Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.
The Hon. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.
The Hon. Mr. A. K. M. Dehlavi.
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SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
July 16.
Nil.

DEPARTURES.
July 17.
War Bharta, Eldrige, Abadan.
Jaladuta, Buker, Calcutta.

LOADING.
July 16.
Steamer Genoa for Genoa.
Steamer Mooltan for Sydney.
Steamer Barjora for Persian Gulf.

S.S. War Bharta:—The A. P. O. Coy.'s steamer War Bharta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Abadan, with ballast.

S.S. Jaladuta:—The Scindia S. N. Coy.'s steamer Jaladuta, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Genoa:—The M. Italiana Mail steamer Genoa is expected to arrive here to-day from Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

OUTWARD MAILS.

S.S. Mooltan:—Carrying mails of June 28. Left Aden July 13. Due Bombay July 18 (6 a.m.).

S.S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—Carrying mails of July 10. Left Marseilles July 12.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

S.S. Ranpura:—Carrying mails of July 5. Left Port Said July 14.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK
WEDNESDAY, 16th July, 1930.
2 Rawalpindi London 26-7 M M and Co.
3 Chinkoa Rangoon NF M M and Co.
5 Queda Karachi 17-7 M M and Co.
7 C/Venice Port Okha 23-7 K Nixon and Co.
9 Naumburg Hamburg 19-7 Volkart Bros.
14 Khandalla, E Africa, 16-7, M M and Co.
16 War Bharata Abadan NF Anglo P Oil Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Sumatra Maru, Kobe, 19-7 O S Kaisha.
2 Clan Macbride Coast Ports 22-7 J Finlay & Co.
3 Barpeta, P Gulf, 16-7, M M and Co.
4 Vita Busrah 18-7 M M and Co.
5 Fager Bangkok 19-7 F F Campbell & Co.
7 Jalavijaya Karachi 16.7 Scindia S N Co.
8 Alipore Japan 20-7 M M and Co.
9 Branksome Hall Karachi 22-7 J Finlay.
16 Laxmi, P Gulf, NF, NF, R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK
B Nurjehan NF NF T Morrison and Co.
C R Jaladuta Calcutta 17-7 Scindia S N Co.
F Alavi Red Sea Ports 17-7 T Morrison and Co.
K Varela Busrah NF M M and Co.
L M Dalgoma NF NF M M and Co.
P Durondon Calcutta 19-7 M M and Co.
Q Padua Cochin 18-7 New B S Ltd.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
Sophie Marie 11-7-30.
Parvati 11-7-30.
Dalgoma 12-7-30.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 1-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Macedonia 8-8-30 P & O S N Co.
Comorin 15-8-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.
Burdwan 8-8-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Hesien 25-7 J. F. Co.
Castalia 4-8 G. T. Co.
City of Benares 16-8 K. N. Co.
City of Lahore 26-8 K. N. Co
Tarantia 28-8 G. T. B.
C/Wellington 22-7-30 K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG
Lauterfels 19-7-30 L Edward.
Altenfels 30-7 L Edward Ld.
Brounfels 4-8 L. Edward Ld.
Lichtenfels, 19-8, L. Edward Ld.
Trifels 30-8 L. Edward Ld.

FROM GENOA
Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Riow 19-7-30 T M Co.
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana

FROM TRIESTE.
Pilsna 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Bovenkerk 8-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk 24-8 30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 26-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberley 15-7-30 F F Campbell & Co
Folter 18-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.
Kalavati 15-7-30.
Naumburg 15-7-30.
Namenburg 15-7-30.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Morea 1-8 P. & O S N Co.
Mirzapore, 15-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 15-8 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.
Karagola 2-8 M M & Co.
Ellora 16-8 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Rawalpindi, 26-7-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 22.7-30 J F Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
C/Venice 23-7 K N Co.

FOR HULL.
Branksome Hall 22-7-30 J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Norumburg, 19-7-30 Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa NF M Italiana.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vita 18-7-30 M M and Co.
Barjora, 23-7-30, M M and Co.
Varela 1-8-30 M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Queda 17-7-30 M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Alipore, 20-7-30, P and O S N Co.
Sumatra Maru, 24-7-30, O S Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN.
Karapara, 30-7-30, M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Jalarashmi NF S S N Co.
Canara, NF, T M and Co.

FOR BANGKOK.
Fager NF, NF, F F Campbell Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi, 15-7-30, T M Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Durendra 19-7-30 M M & Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Rawalpndi, 16,687, Pitts, P and O S N Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Clan Macbride 3.504 Last J F Co.

FOR NEW YORK.
C/Venice 5,222 Brown K N Co.

FOR HULL.
Branksome Hall, 2808 Farguson J F Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Norumburg 3,613 Allreach Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.
Genoa 4,088 Bongamino M Italiana.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Sumatra Maru, 4,272, Shenmura O S Kaisha.
Alipore, 4,231 Dawson, P and O S N Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Vita, 1,055, Beztargh, M M and Co.
Barjora, 1,877, Toresn, M M and Co.
Varela 2043 Ramsay M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Canara, 3,884, Denbrook, M M and Co.
Jalarashmi 2,681 Memory S S N Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Queda 4,760 Smith M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Karapara 3721 McLean M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Canara 3889 Danbrook M M & Co.
War Bharto, 3,410, Eldrige, A P and Co.
Jehangir, 2,157 Constantine, T M Co.
Baron Cornegie 1904 Morrison T M and Co.
Benton 2582 Odam Graham T Co.
Fager 661 Bradle F F Campbell and Co.
Jalavijaya 2297 Robert Scindia S N Co.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, July 16.

S.S. Rawalpindi for London:—11 bales animal skin, M. Nissim; 1 bale animal skin, N. Harbansingh; 60 cwts. appricot kernals, H. Valji & Co.

For Marseilles:—14,000 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 32 cwts. wheat, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Branksome Hall for Hull:—2,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, J. Travers & Son.

For Barcelona:—75 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, A. Abdulrehmann & Co.

For Antwerp:—6 bales hemp, M. Nissim.

S.S. City of Venice for New York:—190 cwts. condiments, O'& Okell; 30,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton waste, Indian Produce Export Co.

S.S. Naumburg for Hamburg:—165 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 65 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Barcelona:—25 bales cotton raw, B. Cursondas & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—970 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Genova for Genoa:—4,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Fager for Philadelphia:—826 ks goat skin, Briskey Co.

For New York:—9 bales woollen carpets, Cox & King Ltd.

S.S. Alipore for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai:—400 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 1,500 bales cotton raw, G. Dossa & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S.S. Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—116 bales cotton raw, A. Khimji & Co.

For Osaka;—400 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai:—500 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Moji:—100 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, July 16.

S.S. Sumatra Maru from Nagoya:—40 cases cotton shirting; 225 cases glass ware; 95 cases porcelain ware; 600 cases beer.

From Osaka:—134 cases cotton shirting; 28 cases cotton goods; 480 cases cotton yarn, 50 cases blue; 139 cases coal tar; 989 cases glass ware; 184 cases p. ware; 40 dms. paint; 35 dms. chemicals.

From Kobe:—73 cases glass ware; 72 cases camphor; 135 cases p. ware; 42 cases straw boards; 4,112 pces aspen logs.

From Moji:—250 cases glass ware; 300 cases beer; 100 cases straw boards; 500 cases cement.

From Canton:—1,025 bags cassia; 50 cases mats.

From Hongkong:—250 bags sugar; 150 bags sugar candy; 1,000 bags beans; 82 cases mats.

From Foochow:—100 qms. asphalt; 1,100 reels roofing paper; 60 bags damar bater; 80 bags fruits; 475 bags betelnuts; 2,198 bags sago flour; 142 bags rottan.

From Colombo:—45 cases rubber; 50 bags cocoanuts; 56 bales fibres.

S.S. Chinkoa from Sourbaya, Agents M. M. & Co.:—60 dms. alcohol; 16,482 bags sugar; 359 bags molasses;.

From Samarang:—4,579 bags sugar.

From Colombo:—15 cases milk; 49 cases fruits; 20 cases auto parts.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, July 15.

Cottonseed, Bombay, per ton. £5-10-0 Jul/Aug. Sellers.

Castorseed, Bombay, per ton, £14-2-6 July/Aug. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton, £13-12-6 Jul/Aug. Sellers.

LINSEED.
London, July 15.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton, £16-5-0 Jul/Aug. Sellers.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton, £16-5-0 Aug/Sept. Sellers.

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton, £14-12-6 Jul/Aug. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton, £17-2-6 Jul/Aug. Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, July 15.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 61 Jul/Aug. Sellers.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 30/9 Sep/Dec. Paid.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York July 15.

Coffee, Fair Rio. No. 7 Quality, Spot 8-1/8.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.
London, July 15.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb. Cargoes 34/9 Jul/Aug. Sellers.

Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb. Cargoes, 34/3 Jul/Aug. Sellers.

Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 35/9 Afloat Sellers.

Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 33/9 August U.K. Paid.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, July 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—

C & F Calcutta Jul/Sept 8/2-1/4 per cwt.

Oct/Dec. 8/2-1/4 per cwt.

C & F, Bombay: July/Sept 8/2-½ per cwt.

C & F Karachi, Jul/Sept. 8/2-½ per cwt.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, July 15.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed, Lb. Spot 5-5/8 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.
London, July 15.

Silver.—Market is very quiet.

Spot	15-15/16
Forward	15-13/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, July 15.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4-5-1-½

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, July 15.

Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Day Market Loans 2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 2-3/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 2-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-½ per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.38½
T.T. London on Paris	123.60
T.T. London on Brussels	34.83
T.T. London on Madrid	42.00
T.T. London on Milan	92.87
T.T. London on Paris	25.03
T.T. London on Paris	123.60
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Poor U. S. A. Mills Consumption.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER.

Bombay, July 15.

Except fears of crop deterioration, we see no constructive development in American cotton. U. S. A. Mills consumed during June 405,000 bales, states Census Bureau Report. This figure is the smallest compared with past five seasons. June consumption on comparision with past seasons read as under:—

Season.	June consumption.
1929-30	405,000
1928-29	570,000
1927-28	511,000
1926-25	663,000
1925-24	519,000
1924-25	494,000

It is claimed that lower prices generally increase mill consumption, but to-day the situation is reverse. This means that there is something unnatural in the cotton situation which cheeks the market from natural movement. The Farm Board is trying level best to stabilize cotton prices. All activities of this Board are based on statistics but as it appears to us, we believe the consumption alone is having more effect than the supply situation. The ever increasing demand from American cotton, created a belief that the world will consume 15 million bales every year without material change in the price level. A glance at the prices during past few years will show that present prices are cheaper and consumption figure is the smallest. Why this change in the technical situation. Abnormal depression in trade and unequal distribution of wealth is the root cause of this change. The situation in India and China furnishes clear proofs and unless confidence is restored it remains to be seen whether the world will consume even 13½ million bales.

The crop is progressing well. Rains have fallen in Alahama, Georgia and Carolinas. It is still dry in Texas but we do not lay more stress on this point at the moment as one sparrow will not make a summer.

The market is awaiting crop scare and yesterday the New York cotton futures market early declined on favourable weather but rallied on covering by shorts. Prices again declined partially on realising. Prices fluctuated within a range of 29 points and closed at a net rise of 8 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 13.20c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 11 points and spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 12.69c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market ruled quiet and closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices improved 2 points to 7.58 and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October Highest 13.17 lowest 12.88

New York December Highest 13.30 (2-7 p.m.)

Lowest 13.03 (10-23 a.m.)

Liverpool:—

"New York cables: Rains Georgia Carolina. Still dry Texas."

Reuter:—

"Market early declined on favourable weather but rallied later on covering by shorts. Prices again declined partially on realising."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, July 15.

October	13.03+08
December	13.20+10
January	13.22+10
Middling Spot	13.20+10
October	12.76+08
December	12.95+09
January	13.01+10
March	13.21+10
May	13.39+09

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, July 15.

Demand Bills	486.37

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, July 15.

July	12.54+09
October	12.79+11
Middling Spot	12.69+10

New York, July 15.

New York 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):

July	12.81
October	Unquoted
October (New Contract)	12.63
New York 11.45 a.m.:—	
July	12.93
October	13.07
October (New Contract)	12.80

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, July 15.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. ports 4,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, July 15.

Sales at Liverpoos 2,000 bales.

Sales on Speculation 100 bales.

Sales of East Indian Cotton 200 bales.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, July 16.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1/5 3/4
B. C. RATE:
D. D. 1/5 25/32
LONDON BANKS:
Selling T. T. 1/5 25/32
Selling D. D. 1/5 13/16
Selling T. T. 1-5 25-32 July-Dec.
Buying T. T. 1|5 27|32 Near.
Buying D. D. 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Buying T. T. 1|5 27.32 July.
Buying 3 Mos. 1-6 July-Sept.
NEW YORK BANKS:
New York B C Rate T. T. 278
Selling T. T. 277 3/4.
Buying T. T. 276.
PARIS BANKS:
Selling D D 916.
Buying D D 92c
Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN BANKS:
Selling T. T. 137.
Buying 60 days 134½
HONGKONG BANKS:
Selling D D 87.
SHANGHAI BANKS:
Selling D D 102 3/4.
SINGAPORE BANKS:
Selling D. D. 156 1/2
JAVA BANKS:
Selling D. D. 89 3/8
CROSS RATE:
New York/London 4.86 17/32
15th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 1-8 16th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 5/16 15th inst.
London/Paris 123.60 15th inst.
London/Belgium 34.820 15th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.02½ 15th inst.
London/Italy 92.90 15th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—dull.

Gold 14th inst. £4:5:0-3/4. 15th inst. £4:5:1½.

Silver London Ready 14th inst. 16; 15th inst. 15 15/16.

Silver London Forward 14th inst 15 7/8; 15th inst. 15 13/6.

Silver New York Ready 14th inst. 34 7/8, 15th inst. 34 5/8.

London Discounts: 3 Mos. 2 3/8 p.c. 14th inst.; 2 3/4 p.c. 15th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4 p.c. 14th inst.; 2 3/4 p.c. 15th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent. 3 Mos. 3 1/2 per cent 6 Mos. 3 1/2 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, July 16.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-14.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 99/12.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89/12

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 75/12.

4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 98|5.

4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87.

5 per cent War Loan due 1928-47 Rs. 94-15.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/8

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 96-3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-15-0.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|2.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101|7.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102|7.

6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104|14

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73|12.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73|12.

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90|14.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|12.

Forward Rates 1st August Settlement:—

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 63-13-0.

5 per cent. 1945-55 100-14-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 16.

3 Months Discounts 2 3|8 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 3|4 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 per cent.

Call Money 3 1/2 per cent.

One Month 3 1|2 per cent.

Three Months 3 1|2 per cent.

Six Months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.

Imperial Bank of India Rate:—5 per cent.

Tone of Silver:—Featureless. Market is very quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 16.

In connection with the report appearing in some papers that the requisition is withdrawn, on making enquiries it is said that probably it will come before the Board's meeting to-morrow for consideration. It is rumoured that some members are doing business in forward contracts about Rs. 20 under last closing prices. If this rumour is correct it will be advisable to investigate the matter and any member found guilty of violating Board's resolution, must be dealt with under rules of the Association. Such conduct on the part of members ought not to be allowed for any moment as it is likely to create disaster. In the meantime following business is done in the cash list to-day:—

E. D. Sassoon	0	5	0
Khatau Mills	90	0	0
Gujarat Ralis	69	4	0
C. Provinces	37	8	0
India Bank	80	0	0
Imperial Bank New	308	10	0
Union Bank	3	2	6
Central Bank	15	8	0
Ahmedabad Electricity	113	8	0
Tata Power Ordinary	467	8	0
Tata Hydro Dfds	106	2	0
Katni Dfds	640	0	0
Punjab Cement, Ord	9	10	0
New India Inse.	37	12	0
Jupiter Ordinary	7	12	0
Scindia	8	0	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref.	61	0	0
Tata Construction	35	0	0
Tata Oil	12	8	0
Bombay Telephone	49	8	0
Bombay Burma New	220	0	0
B. B. Petrol	3	2	0

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 16.

In response to a rise of 8 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 218/8 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 219/8 on initial buying. Later on prices eased off on quiet Liverpool opening cables and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J-A. Rs. 189.
Broach A/M. Rs. 217/12.
Oomra July Rs. 160.
Oomra D/J. Rs. 179.
Bengal July Rs. 145.
Bengal D-J. Rs. 157-8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 16.

July	117.70 ——
October	119.40—0.30
January	119.10—0.30

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, July 16.

	To-day	Total
F.G.M.G. Broach	3,000	28,800
F.G.M.G. Bengal	600	4,300
Fine M.G. Oomra	9,600	27,100

ROOM RATE.
Bombay, July 16.

Bengal July 144.
Bengal D-J. 161.
Broach J.-A. 189.
Broach A.-M. 219.
Oomra July 161.
Oomra D.-J. 181.

SPOT RATE.

Bengal	158	153	148	142
Sind	163	158	153	147
Punjab	156	151	146	140
Rajputana	153	153	148	142
Broach	200	197	193	188
Punjab-American	210	207	203	198
Kadi Viramgaon	202	199	195	190
Dholera	201	198	194	189
Kalajin	203	200	196	191
Cutch	208	205	201	196
Surat	290	287	283	278
Rajpipla	277	274	270	265
Navsari	295	292	288	283
Oomra				
No. 3	173	169	165	161
C. P. No. 1	188	184	180	176
C.P. No. 2	180	176	172	168

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, July 16.

100	Japan T. & Co.	Indore	187
100	"	Harda	168
200	"	Sidlu	161
100	"	Sangrar	140
100	"	Sangur	140
100	"	Nabha	153
200	"	Botad	159
100	Toyomankwa	Mandusar	175
100	"	Nagar	166
300	"	Amraoti	159
100	"	Aurangabad	160
200	G G Kesha & Co.	Wun	162
200	Ralli Bros.	Jaitu	153
100	"	Hansi	153
100	P. Chrystal & Co.	Dhamangaon	161
100	"	Pandurna	166
100	"	Meshana	159
100	E. Spinner & Co.	Khamgaon	166

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 15.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.10
Scinde Fine	4.35
Scinde Superfine	4.60
Bengal Good	3.85
Bengal Fully Good	4.10
Bengal Fine	4.35
Oomra Good	3.95
Oomra Fully Good	4.25
Oomra Fine	4.55
Broach Fully Good	5.05
Broach Fine	5.30
Broach Superfine	5.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, July 15.

July	11.22+02
November	11.20—
Derember	11.26—
January	11.30—
March	11.44—04
May	11.56+02
Sakellis. F.G.F. Spot	12.20—

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, July 16.

Castorseeds Delivery September. Opening Rs. 40|11. Highest Rs. 40|14|6, Closing Rs. 40|12|6.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX-GODOWN.
Bombay, July 16.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 437 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 73 per ton.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.—

Receipts to date 15-7-30 1929-30 3630000, 1928-29 9332000.

Receipts Yesterday 15-7-30 1929-30 4000, 1928-29 3000.

Exports to date 15-7-30 1929-30 6747000, 1928-29 8105000.

Stock at Ports 11-7-30 1929-30 1160000, 1928-29 674000.

Stock Interior Towns 11-7-30 1929-30 620000, 1928-29 253000.

Stock Liverpool 11-7-30 1929-30 331000, 1928-29 863000.

Visible Supply 11-7-30 1929-30 3162000, 1928-29 2013000.

Quantity in Sight 11-7-30 1929-30 14874000, 1928-29 15642000.

Quantity out of Sight 11-7-30 1929-30 13466000, 1928-29 15885000.

GOLD & SILVER.
Bombay, July 16.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	10	0
Mint Bold 1st Settlement	21	8	6
Mint Gold 2nd	21	8	9
Silver Ready	45	15	0
Silver 1st Setlement	45	14	0
Silver 2nd Settlement	45	10	0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, July 16.

Broach	188|193
Oomra	..
Bengal	143|158
Mathia	150|157
Khandeish	158|162
Akola|Khamgaon	158|165
Nagpur|Wardha	168|175
Barsi|Kurduwadi	155|160
Jalna|Aurangabad	156|160
Nagar|Vambori	155|160
Purna|Parbani	158|165
Khandwa|Sanavad	136|165
Indore|Ujjain	162|175
Miraj|Sangli	215|225
Coompta	215|227
Tirupur|Cambodia	282|295

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, July 15.

	Opening.	Closing.
July		7.13—01
August		6.97+03
September		6.89—02
October	6.82	6.82—02
November		6.81—02
December		6.83—02
January	6.84	6.85—02
February		6.87—02
March	6.92	6.93—02
April		6.95—02
May	6.99	6.99—02
June		7.01—02
July		7.03—03
Middling Spot		7.58+02

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, July 15.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £17-1/2.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £107-1/2.

National Bank of India £41-5/8

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £91-3/8.

Conversion Loan 3½ p.c. £70-5/8.

Indian Loan 5½ p.c. £100-1/4.

Rupee Paper 3½ p.c. £46-1/2.

Indian Stock. 3 p.c Sterling Loan £52-1/2.

Indian Stock. 3½ p.c. £62-1/2.

Consols 2½ p.c. £55-7/8.

War Loan 5 p.c. £103-1/2.

Victory Bonds 4 p.c £95-1/4.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS
Liverpool, July 15.

July close at s 7/1d up 1 1/2d

Ocober close at s 7/2 5/8d up 1 1/8d

December close at s 7/4 1/8d up 1d.

Wheat Chicago Market:

July per bushel dol 88 5/8 up 1 3/8

September per bushel dol 91 7/8 up 1 1/2

December per bushel dol 97 3/4 up 1 1/2

Argentine Linseed Quotations:

August 16.52—18

September 16.63—17.

Wheat cable:

"Too dry Canada. Market firm."

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JUPITER AND INSURANCE go hand in hand. Jr

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL is doing all classes of insurance business Js

CONGRESS RED CROSS AMBULANCE CORPS AND GHARWAL DAY.

O. C. Refutes Charges Of Demonstration On Their Part.

APPEAL TO OTHER AMBULANCE CORPS.

Dr. R. S. Samsi, M. B. B. S, the General Officer Commanding the Congress Ambulance Brigade writes:—

"Taking into consideration the large number of wounded on the Azad Maidan, on the previous occasion within a short interval of one hour, and not knowing the arrangements made by other organisations, who had sent their own quota of stretchers and Red Cross Volunteers, the Congress Ambulance Brigade was present there on last Friday with only 12 stretchers, 50 Volunteers and two Ambulance Cars. The struggle being limited to one small area opposite the Victoria Terminus and not on the whole Maidan as on the previous occasion, it appeared to be literally crowded with Red Cross Workers. It is true that some of the enthusiastic workers forcibly put some less injured Satyagrahis on the stretchers even against their wishes and protests; but the Congress Ambulance Brigade volunteers were not a party to it and it must not be supposed that the Brigade made a show to win over the sympathy of the public. I don't think public sympathy can ever be won by shows and false pretences. In fact, as soon as it was found that there were enough stretchers and probably more than were required for the occcasion, all the stretchers and volunteers except four stretchers, and sixteen volunteers of this Brigade, were ordered back at about 6.30 so as to induce the public to disperse.

The Congress Ambulance Brigade appeals to all private organisation of its kind to work under one authority—the Congress Ambulance Brigade—so as to avoid confusion and disorder which is sure to result if they were to act independently. A larger number of stretchers and Red Cross workers than necessary causes unnecessary excitement both among the public and the police The Congress Ambulance Brigade has been working right from the beginning of the present struggle and so far there has been no complaints aganst it. The well-meaning organisations who wish to do humanitarian work would do better to act under the Congress Ambulance Brigade, particularly on the field work, than to act independently and bring the Congress Ambulance Brigate into direpute by their irresponsible behaviour.

Satyagrha News From All Quarters.

SWAMI SATYANANDA IN KISHOREGUNJ.

Defence Party Organised.

—:o:—

KISHORGANJ, July 15.

Swamy Satyananda, of the Hindu Mission, reached here to obtain an idea of the actual state of things in the interior where 30 vilagers are reported to have been plundered by Mohammedans. Looting is still continuing in the Western parts of Kishorganj Sub-Division.

A defence party consisting of the Hindu Mission workers, has been formed to visit the disturbed areas and take such steps as required for the relief of the distressed.—Free Press.

80 POLICE RESIGN IN NASIK

Liquor Shop Picketing Succeeds

NASIK, July 16.

About 80 Police and Mulki Patils, it is reported, have resigned their posts, in Baglan District.

Picketing of Liquor Shops has been successful in Baglan. Seven out of eight shops have already closed down and severe repression is reported from the Taluka. Congress leaders have been arrested and sentenced under Section 117 I. P. C. and Sections 26 and 33 of the Forest Act.

SJT. SITARAM SASTRI OFO NASIK.

have been awarded six months' R. I. Sjt. Wamanrao Kulkarni of Munjwad was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisnment.—Free Press.

6 MONTHS FOR SIKH PRECEPTOR.

Prisoners' Day On 26th July.

LAHORE, July 15.

Ten persons were arrested today in connection with picketing of liquor shops making the total arrests up to date 546.

Baba Nihalsingh, Preceptor of Namdhari Sikhs, and Lala Uttamihand have been sentenced to six months' R. I. for picketing.

The Congress Committee will observe Prisoners Day on 26th July. —Free Press.

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN THE PUNJAB.

—:o:—

LAHORE, July 16.

The "Tribune" reports that a no-tax campaign has been started in Sheikhupura. Forty persons have been arrested in this connection in Gazi village and ten persons including the village headman sentenced to imprisonment ranging from three to six months.—A. P.

DR. PATWARDHAN GETS ONE YEAR'S S. I.

Mrs. Durgabai Joshi To Lead Forest Satyagrahis.

AMRAOTI, July 16.

Dr. Patwardhan and Dr. Soman were sentenced to one year's S. I. each. Shrimati Durgabhai Joshi of Akola will lead the second batch of Forest Satyagrahis on the 18th inst.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD M. L. C. RESIGNS.

No Bidder For Navjivan Press.

AHMEDABAD, July 16.

Seth Sakarlal Balabhai, representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association in the Bombay Legislative Council, has resigned his seat as a protest against the "repressive" policy of Government and the transfer from "A" to "B" class of Seth Ranchhodlal Amratlal, mill agent, who has been sentenced for leading a batch of volunteers to participate in the Dharasana raid.

At a meeting of the owners of local presses and allied merchants held last evening, a resolution was passed congratulating those presses that had closed on security being demanded by Government and sympathising with the printer of the Navjivan Press and owner of Garjana Press for courting jail by defying the Press Ordinance. It was also resolved not to buy or bid when confiscated Presses of Navjivan and Garjana are auctioned. —A. P.

QUEEN'S PRESENT TO INDIA HOUSE.

Offers A Magnificent Embroidered Cover.

LONDON, July 16.

Her Majesty the Queen has presented the India House with a magnificent Indian embroidered cover from Benares. It will be on view in the Exhibition hall with a Kashmir shawl presented by the King and a carved Indian screen previously entrusted to the High Commissioner by the Queen. —Reuter.

HINDENBURG IN FIGHTING MOOD.

Throws Bombshell After Bombshell.

GERMANY FACED WITH CABINET CRISIS.

—:o:—

BERLIN, July 15.

President Hindenburg has thrown a bombshell into German political life by his announcement that he will not participate in the celebrations of the evacuation of Rhineland as arranged, because the Nationalist Steel Helmet Association is a prohibited organisation in Rhineland.

Hindenburg has informed Doctor Braun, the Socialist Premier of Prussia, who was mainly responsible for the order suppressing the Steel Helmets, that he has always considered their suppression unwarranted and illegal.

Hindenburg has created a further political sensation by authorising Chancellor, Bruening, if necessary to defy Reichstag in connection with the Government's financial proposals, the adoption of which Government considers essential in order to cover the budget deficit.

DEFYING REICHSTAG.

Herr Bruening has told Reichstag that if the proposals are not adopted without consulting Reichstag, he will make them law under Artcle 48 of Constitution empowering the President to "take necessary measures to maintain public security when it is seriously endangered."

Such measures, however, must be annulled if Reichstag demands. Socialists and Nationalists have announced a definite rejection of the financial programme. Hence there seems to be no alternative for Government but Article 48. Reichstag will then probably vote for the cancellation of the measures Hindenberg might authorise. This will mean dissolution of the Reichstag and General Election before the end of the year. Government is hoping that a solution will be found.—Reuter.

A WRONG VIEW.

—:o:—

"Mussalman's" Reply To Mr. Haig.

The "Mussalman of Calcutta writes:—

In reply to a question in the Council of State the Hon'ble Mr. H. G. Haig, Home Secretary, is reported to have remarked that it was clear that Mr. Gandhi could not be invited to the Round Table Conference while the unconstitutional movement, of which he was the chief author, was in progress. The Home Secretary emphasized that the invitations to the Conference should be extended to those sections of thought who desired and had a title to be heard. Apparently Mr. Haig totally forgets that the Round Table Conference was and is meant for those who boycotted the Simon Commission and not for the "Jo-hukums" and "Jihuzurs" who, at the cost of self-respect, co-operated with it, and that among those who boycotted the Commission the Congress, of which Mr. Gandhi is virtually the chief leader, is the principal and most influential organization entitled to be invited to the Conference. Of course, the Congress is not dying for an invitation: it knows its own business. It is for the bureaucracy in India to create an atmosphere in which the participation of the Congress in the Conference becomes possible if, of course, the bureaucracy wants any solution of the problem that confronts it and the people of India. If Mr. Gandhi is the chief author of the "unconstitutional movement" the attitude of the bureaucracy towards the national aspirations of India is at the root of that movement. So in our opinion the bureaucracy is more responsible for it than Mr. Gandhi and it is the bureaucracy that can ease the situation at once and create an atmosphere in which the participation in the London Conference by all the political parties in India becomes possible. To take a wrong view of the situation as Mr. Haig has done will not be helpful in improving it.

PRINCES AND R. T. C.

Fourteen Delegates.

NINE RULERS AND FIVE MINISTERS.

SIMLA, July 16.

It is now possible to state with some degree of certainty the names of those who will represent Indian States at the London Conference. The original proposal was that there should be twelve, but as a result of discussions which the ruling Princes had with the Viceroy during the last two days the number has been raised to 14 so that the proportion which representatives of Indian States will bear to those of British India will be one-third.

Of the 14, six belong to the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes, three are ministers in different States, three are Princes, who are not on the Standing Committee and two are experts.

They are:—

The Gaekwar of Baroda,
The Maharaja of Patiala,
The Nawab of Bhopal,
The Maharaja of Bikaner,
The Maharaja of Alwar,
The Jam Sahib,
The Maharaja of Kashmir,
The Maharaja of Rewa,
The Chief of Sangli,
Sir Akbar Hyderi (Hyderabad),
Sir Mirza Ismail (Mysore),
Sir Manubhai Mehta (Bikaner).
Col. K. N. Haksar.
Dr. Rushbrook Williams.

CALCUTTA VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

Bengal Moslems League Denounces Simon Report.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, July 15

The Bengal Congress Committee Office was raided for a second time last evening and Kazi Rezab Hussain, Officer-in-charge was arrested.

76 Congress Volunteers and 30 ladies picketed foreign cloth shops in Burra Bazar of whom 30 were arrested, but the ladies were not interfered with.

In view of vigorous picketing of schools and colleges, the Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, Dr. Urquhar, addressed a specially convened meeting of students at Overtoun Hall last evening and advised them not to mar their future by suspending their studies and joining the movement.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, resolutions were daopted considering the Simon Report as most retrograde and reactionary and opinining that it is useless and futile for any Musalman to take part in the proposed Round Table Conference unless Indian National Congress is represented there.—Free Press.

SEVERE BOMBING DISPERSES LASHKAR.

—:o:—

Attempts For Peace.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, July 15.

As a result of two days bombing, the Lashkar of Utmankhels, collected at Agra in South Swat area is believed to have dispersed and returned to its homes. Razmak column from Taodachina was opposed by Mahbuds resulting in the latter suffering 17 casualties. Important Mahsud sections are reported to be making overtures for peace. Situation in Sararogha and Sarwakie is normal.—A. P.

ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP. Gun In Peshawar.

—:o:—

PESHAWAR, July 15.

An unsuccessful attempt was made this morning to blow up the ornamental guns surrounding the Mackeson Memorial. An explosion occured in one gun. Neither of the guns was however damaged.—A. P.

HAILEY DENIES REPRESSION.

—:o:—

Compliments Police And Judiciary.

GIVES A THREAT TO THE CONGRESS.

NAINITAL, July 15.

Addressing the United Provinces Council to-day, Sir Malcolm Hailey, said that Government had decided to hold provincial elections in conjunction with those to the Assembly and the Council of State. The exact date had not yet been fixed but it would be towards the end of September.

Referring to the strange situation which the administration and the country were now involved in, the Governor explained the attitude in which the Executive Government had approached the events of the last three months. Although the local Congress leaders had expressed their intention to initiate a movement against the payment of revenue and rent, they found themselves forced into adopting an attack on salt tax. That attack could cause Government little material damage and Government would have ignored it, had Congress adherents not made it clear that it was only a preliminary lesson intended to educate the people to break the laws and prepare them for more serious attack on the public peace.

MISREPRESENTING CONGRESS.

Faced with that possibility, Government had to attempt to hamper and disorganise the campaign by arresting the more conspicuous of those who broke the law. The movement then assumed a new aspect. There were speeches full of vilification of the administration, often directly inciting to violence. There was picketing of shops in restraint of the ordinary right of trade, definite attempts to inflict social boycott on Government officials and processions with the avowed object of violating old standing regulations regarding the thoroughfares of the principal towns. Later, open efforts were made to affect the loyalty of the troops and the police.

Government were obliged to follow the same policy as on the salt issue. Some of the Government critics believed some of the prosecutions were unnecessary or ill-advised, that some sentences were unduly severe. They saw in certain incidents evidence of terrorism and excess.

ALLEGED REPLY TO CHARGES.

He had no desire to claim infallibility for his Government and with a most real and genuine appreciation of the character of the services he would not pretend that individual members of them could never make mistakes. On the whole, however if Government critics took a fair view of the entire picture far from finding proof of what has been called a policy of terrorism, they would see a great restraint displayed by District Magispowers and great reluctance to apply the law, save where real mischief was done, and on the part of the police great patience in the face of much abuse and persistent provocation.

Sir Macoim declared, "Never has it been in minds of the authorities nor as I am convinced, in the minds of the officers who have been our agents, that we might, by adopting what are called methods of repression, crush the growth of the national feeling or delay the realisation of the constitutional advance guaranteed to the Indian people by the declaration of the British Parliament."

GOVERNOR'S DETERMINATION.

Proceeding Sir Malcolm pointed out that Government was not merely content to entrench itself in a policy of resistance to the civil disobedience movement. It was directing itself to a solution of the situation which was breeding ill-will towards the administration, embittering relations with Great Britain and causing great economic loss in India.

If the Congress movement had its motive force in a single honest desire to further India's political interests, there was an obvious solution. It was to be found in Lord Irwin's address to the Central Legislature on 9th July. Government did not want a conflict. It was simply forced on Government and the issue was too grave to allow of any faltering or any counsel of weakness. If the civil disobedience movement was continued, then Government must continue resistance to it by all the means it could command. A. P.

HOW INDIANS ARE HUMILIATED IN ENGLAND.

COLOUR PREJUDICE CARRIED TO RIDICULOUS LENGTHS.

A correspondent sends us the following extracts from "Workers Daly" of London, dated June 27.

While the "Labour" Government is busy with its propaganda, centred on the Simon Report, of benevolent intentions towards India, the case of Mr. D. S. Javalkar, Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party, is worthy of attention.

Mr. Javalkar who is on a visit to London, was charged recently at Bow Street and bound over for "disorderly conduct."

What happened was this. One evening Mr. Javalkar, with his wife and two friends, went to Lyons' Corner House, Piccadily. But the party of Indans found their way barred by a commissionaire, who refused them admittance. He also refused to give any explanation, simply saying they could not be admitted.

Mrs. Javalkar and the friends left, but Mr. Javalkar returned and again demanded admission. He was again refused, whereupon he called a policeman and explained the situation.

NOT DRUNK.

By this time a crowd had collected, and Mr. Javalkar was taken to Vine Street Police Station. He was eramined by a Police Doctor and pronounced "Not Drunk" Nevertheless he was not released on bail until his landlord had been communicated with.

Mr. Javalkar it should be noted, is a leader of a Party which cooperated with the Simon Commission. Indeed, it was he, who moved the resolution in support of the policy. He should by now have revised his opinion of the advantages of acting as a tool of the Imperialists.

R. T. C. WITHOUT MAHATMA LIKE HAMLET WITHOUT PRINCE.

—:o:—

Acharya Ray On Present Struggle.

MADRAS, July 15.

Sir P. C. Ray arrived this morning to open the Swadeshi Exhibition here in the evening, and was received by prominent Congressmen and the public on the platform where he was profusely garlanded.

In a statement to the Free Press of India, Acharya Ray said:—

The present campaign will end only in the grant of Dominion Status and general amnesty to political prisoners. The Round Table Conference without Mahatma Gandhi was like playing Hamlet without Prince Denmark. Free Press.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF MUSLIM GIRL.

—:o:—

Previous Record Broken.

Miss Inayat Begum, a student of the Lady Maclagan High School for Girls, Lahore, has beaten all previous records by securing 374 marks out of a total number of 1,000, in the Senior Vernacular Women Examination held his year.

Miss Inayat Begam is a type of student, of whom the Muslim community can well be proud Her brilliant success, no doubt, brings a good name for the Institution to which she belongs. We offer our heartfelt congratulations both to her parents and the Principal of the Lady Maclagan High School, Lahore, for bringing out such a shining girl. Further it is gratifying to learn that she has decided to continue her studies. Miss Inayat Begum belongs to a well connected Qureshi family of Waziribad.—"Muslim Outlook."

5 LACS ACRES FOR SINDH CULTIVATORS.

—:o:—

Deputation To Wait Upon Govt.

KARACHI, July 15.

A Conference of Sind Haris (cultivators) was held at Mirpurkhas during the week, over which Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, President of the Karachi Municipality, presided. The Conference passed numerous resolutions dealing with the Sukkur Barrage lands, some of which were as follows:—

"This Conference of Haris resolves that Government be approached as early as possible by a deputation appointed by "The Sind Haris Central Board" to request that before the Barrage canals begin to flow five lakhs of acres of land should be allocated to Haris, on terms and conditions already framed and gazetted by the Bombay Government.—A. P.

17 KILLED: 130 INJURED.

The position is now quieter. Two senior police officers were wounded in to-day's rioting including Commandant and also many other ranks of police and soldiers. It is understood that 17 rioters have been killed and 130 injured. The report that British troops were called out to deal with rioting is baseless.—Reuter.

ONLY ONE SOLUTION OF INDIAN PROBLEM.

—:o:—

An Englishman's View.

Mr. John S. Hoyland writes to the "Spectator":—

Sir,—I wish to express to you my thanks for the attitude which you have recently taken up towards the Indian problem, and especially for the admirable article on Mr. Gandhi's arrest which appeared in your issue of May 10.

Sixteen years of work in India, in close contact with educated Indians, have convinced me that there is only one solution to the Indian problem, and that is the granting to India, in a spirit of generosity and friendliness, of the right to control her own future.

If the Indian Empire is not to be lost as our American Empire was lost, there is urgent need that we should not once again endeavour to convince ourselves, as we did in the years leading up to 1775, that national feelings and aspirations can be ignored or repressed by the judicious use of a little force. Our American Empire fell as the result of a ridiculous contest over tea. Our Indian Empire is already gravely threatened by an equally ridiculous contest over salt. In Mr. Gandhi we have to deal with a national leader more formidable, because more ardently loved and adored, even than General Washington.

What is needed, as you suggest, is an indication from our Government that we are wise enough to overlook questions of prestige; and that at the earliest possible moment we will do all that we can to help the United States of India to devise her own constitution and decide her own future. We cannot hope permanently to retain her in tutelage by force. The sooner we recognise the facts of the situation, and adopt a policy of generosity, the more chance there is that India will become and remain a contented member of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

INDIAN HANDICRAFTS.

—:o:—

Three Arts Circle Exhibition.

The Hon. Secretary, Three Arts Circle, writes:—

While so much is being said and written about the economical side of our indigenous industries the Three Arts Circle are organizing an exhibition to take place next month at the Town Hall when the beauty and fascination of Indian handicrafts in all their infinite variety will be displayed to the best advantage in a setting reminiscent of the ancient glory of our land. It is the intention of the organizers to have as far as practicable a decorative scheme suggestive of the period when Asoka that most illustrious monarch ruled the land. Indian dances in costumes representing different periods in Art will also be staged during the Exhibition which will terminate with the Annual Three Arts Fancy Dress Ball in aid of charitable institutions. A feature of the Ball will be artistic representations of different Ragas and Raganis and beautiful tableaux details of which will be announced later.

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